PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,53—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY ,2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	19th April,
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	7th June
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	14th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5,784	F. N. Tillard	21st ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	28th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Merseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th April, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman,	4,212	1st May 1902,
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st June 1902,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on about the
*S. S. SILESIA	......	5,159	17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

Class Rs, 990. 2nd Class Rs. 598-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	......	2,771	1st May, 1902

or further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 66, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 8th April, 1902.

HARBOUR FERRY SERVICE.

THE well-known S.S. "FAIRY QUEEN" 330 Tons Gross, LEAVES MODY BUNDER DAILY, as under :—

7 A.M. leaves for Uran and Ulwa.
12 noon leaves for Mandwa, Karanja, Rewas, Kamarla and Dharamtar.

N.B.—Light refreshments including Wines only supplied by the Caterer on Board. No Meals.

Telephone No. 750.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.
Church Gate Street.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902,
TONKIN	5,368	Gerard	5th June 1902,
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	3rd July 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about 30th April, 1902.
For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
V. FLORIO	2,840	A Dodero	26th April, 1902.
R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporito	15th May 1902.
DCO. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June, 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 165.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year		,, 907-8	,, 550

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE STEAMER V. FLORIO.

To NAPLES AND GENOA Single ...... 1st Class Rs. 500
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ... 2nd ,, ,, 325

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.
S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th April, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 23.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 18th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 22nd April at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 24th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MORMUGOA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 30th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 25th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th April, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S.S. "NEW GUINEA," on or about 10th May.
For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 10th April, 1902.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL :—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	28th April 1902.

Taking Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to CAPE TOWN and taking Cargo up to Durban (NATAL) only.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st March, 1902.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR.

Price Re 1, Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SHERRIES

FROM GONZALEZ BYASS & CO.

	Special Cash Rates. Per doz Rs. a.
AMONTILLADO.—A genuine "natural" Sherry of superior quality, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xerez Wines	41 0
MANZANILLA.—Dry, of a fine straw colour, and unsurpassed for delicacy and purity ; it is a perfect "San Lucar" Wine of full flavour and firmness	26 0
GOLDEN SHERRY.—Rich, nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine much admired	28 0
OLD DRY SHERRY.—Well matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity. Specially recommended	28 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good generous Dinner Wine, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use	24 8
PALE DINNER SHERRY.—An excellent light Wine for general use, in great demand as a good, clean drinking Sherry	21 0
LIGHT SHERRY.—A pure light Spanish Wine, of very fair quality	16 0
JEREZ ORO DE LA FRONTERA	23 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

NOW READY.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

Of 5,000 Designs of latest fashions of
JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, WATCHES, TIMEPIECES, &C., &C.
☞ GENT'S STUDS, LINKS, SIGNETS AND CHAINS.
Catalogue free on application.

THE VICTORIA WATCH AND JEWELLERY CO.,
MAX MINCK & CO., Lahore.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.
Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.
Cepes S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.
PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.
Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.
SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar,
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

A VOICE FROM THE JUNGLES ! !

CAMP ANAS, PANCH MAHALS, 17-2-02.

DEAR SIR,—

YOU will see from the above address that I am encamped right away in the Jungles. Before coming here, I purchased a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE. I can honestly say that I did not know its worth, till I tried it on a man here suffering from persistent malarial fever, and I can conscientiously say that with one bottle, the fever ceased, and so far has not returned. I had been giving the man QUININE for days together, but still the fever kept on, but on taking one bottle only of your mixture, he has not had a return of the fever.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) HENRY H. SPOONER,
In charge Opium Police, Anas

To
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

The above is one out of many unsolicited Testimonials. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS, & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Philips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c. &c. &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

SMOKE

LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS :
V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

ENAMELLED CHATELAINE WATCHES.

FOR LADIES.

WE are in receipt of a very fine collection of these Watches, most exquisitely enamelled in colours. As they are all more or less completely covered with enamels in different colours, little or no metal is visible. The use of gold, therefore, would have been an unnecessary extravagance.

No.		Rs.
701	Plain Enamelled Transparent	28
713	Gilt Decorated Enamel	30
724	Pearl Centre Back ...	35
732	Pearl Border, painted Angel...	55
782	Pearls all over Back...	65
781	Painting a la Watteau...	75
712	Pearl Border and Pearl Centre	56
501	Transparent Enamel ..	55
527	Pearl Border Transparent	55
581	Pearl Border, and Cloisone centre ...	60

Shamrock on light Enamel... ... ... Rs. 60
Silver Gilt Enamelled Brooches to match ... ,, 6

Handsome Velvet or Leather Cases supplied with each Watch
The Watches can be had in Red, Sky Blue and Green.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR
REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the
FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3½ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR APRIL, 1902.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A MUSICAL EVENT.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 18TH,

AT 9-30 P.M.,

ONE CONCERT ONLY,

HERR JOHANN MARQUARDT, Violinist.

MME. BREITSCHUCK MARQUARDT, Harpist,

Assisted by noted Local Talent.

Plan of Seats at SEYMOUR DOVE Music Store

Rs. 3, 2 and 1.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "OLYMPIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 17th April, 1902.

NOTICE.

THE following streets will be CLOSED to wheeled traffic on FRIDAY night, the 18th instant, after 11 p.m., and SATURDAY, the 19th instant, after 2 p.m., till the TABUT processions have passed.

Parel Road—From J. J. Hospital Corner to Pydhoni.
Pydhoni Road—From Parel Road to Khadak.
Erskine Road—From Parel Road to Nul Bazaar Chauki.
Khoja Street—From Nul Bazaar Chauki to Grant Road.
Doctor Street—From Nul Bazaar to Suleman Chauki, Grant Road.
Grant Road—From Two Tanks to J. J. Hospital Corner.
Bapu Hajam Street—Goghari Moholla and Kazi Moholla.
Huzria Moholla—Temkar Moholla and Teli Moholla.
Kalbadevi Road—From Money School to Pydhoni from 3 to 5 p.m., on Saturday only.
Frere Road—From Carnac Bridge to Modi Bunder after 5 p.m., on Saturday only.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 12th April 1902.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at its Registered Office No 15, Bank Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 5 o'clock P.M.

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet made up to 31st December, 1901.

To declare a Dividend, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.

Bombay, 17th April, 1902.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that under the Authority vested in the Commissioner of Police by Rule 4 of Government Notification No, 7004, dated the 15th December, 1890, Judicial Department, the whole length of the covered-portion of the BALLARD PIER will be RESERVED for the Police Authorities to enable them to keep order on the occasion of the embarking and disembarking of Passengers by OUT-GOING and IN-COMING MAILS.

On the occasion of the Medical Examination of out-going Passengers no persons but Passengers, medically passed, coolies and officials on duty in connection with the Medical Examination and with the ship, will be allowed inside the enclosure referred to during the time the Medical Examination, and the embarkation of the Passengers, are taking place.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 17th April 1902.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF OILS.

TENDERS will be received by the AGENT at his Office, near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. Gun-fire, on MAY 5TH, 1902, for supply of:—

LINSEED OIL, Raw......	·933 Specific Gravity	3500	Imp. Gallons.
Do. Do. Boiled...	·933 " "	3200	"
OIL PETROLEUM, Lubricating	·925 " "	130	Tons.

Delivery to be made during the year commencing 1st June, 1902, and ending 31st May, 1903.

Form of Tender with Conditions of Contract can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper on payment of Rs. 2.

Tenders must be superscribed "Tender for Oils," and a deposit of Rs. 500 (Rupees five hundred) as Earnest Money must accompany each Tender without which it will not be considered.

Tenderers can tender for one, two, or all the three items.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 15th April, 1902.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M. on MONDAY, the 26th day of May, 1902, for the SUPPLY of a No. 5 PULSOMETER PUMP and BOILER.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (175) one seventy-five only, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment, to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender,

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 17th April, 1902.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Pursuant to the order made in suit No. 433 of 1902 (Jamasjee Ruttonjee Mistri vs. The Tapidas Varajdas S. & W. Mill Company, Limited, and Ebrahim Hassumbhai and others claimants Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Mill premises at Elphinstone Road, Parel, near the station.

1 portable steam engine by "Rusten, Proctor" 16 nominal horse-power double cylinder, with accessories now in the possession of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS "WADIA LODGE," AT MATHERAN.

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Bai Meherbai Ardeseer Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on MONDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

The bungalow known as "Wadia Lodge" at Matheran together with the whole of the furniture and out-houses and about 6 acres and 22 gunthas of land known as plot No 87.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS KNOWN AS "CHARLOTTE VILLA" AND "LAKE VIEW" AT MAHABLESHWAR.

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Mr. Cowerjee Ardesheer, Mail Contractor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th proximo, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the bungalow known as "Charlotte Villa" with furniture, containing 4 acres and 23 goontas of land. The bungalow is centrally situated in one of the best localities and commands a very good view. It is near the Bazar and Post Office, and has five bed rooms with bath rooms, drawing and dining room, cook house, stable for three horses and carriages and 4 servants' quarters. Also the bungalow known as "Lake view" with furniture, next to the abovementioned bungalow, containing 2 acres and 30 goonthas of land. It has drawing and 1 dining-room, 2 bed rooms with bath rooms, cook house, stables for 2 horses and carriages, and 5 servants' quarters, it commands a very good view of the lake.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th April, 1902.

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co., for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal received by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

"VERMITE" is used by the ADMIRALTY (both ashore and afloat) WAR OFFICE, all Passenger Steamship, Companies, and leading Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs, &c. Per box, Ans. 14.—Sold by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

SINGER has always come first in every contest of Sewing Machines, and has carried the palm. People acknowledge every day that they are the best and the most durable, and thousands buy daily from our 110 Branches in India.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE on account of Manufacturers of a splendid consignment of English made Travelling Bags of all descriptions. No reasonable offer refused. Quality guaranteed.—M. BRESLAUER and Co., 7-9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

HOLDALLS SPECIAL—GREEN WATER-PROOF CANVAS HOLDALLS, specially made for conveyance by Mule Transport for Officers proceeding to the Front; or for Camp Use. In two sizes. Very large 7 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. wide, Rs. 24, and large size 6 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. wide, Rs. 22 8.—SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road. (Opposite John Roberts and Co.) Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Separately Cotton Spinning Machinery, Steam Engine, Boilers, &c., of Mahaluxmi Mills, near Wari Bunder Station. Apply H. D. PUDUMJEE, No. 18, Bank Street, Fort.

TO BE LET.—On Ridge, Malabar Hill, "THE CLIFF," Furnished, from 1st May till the end of November. For particulars, apply to Messrs. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE and SONS, 5-12, Queen's Road.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea Shore, Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD BOUND CHEAP PASSAGES by Liners and non-Liners. Full information free.—UNIVERSAL SUPPLY and AGENCY ASSOCIATION, 16, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt. and Rs. 21 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery.—GRAIN AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chakla Street.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent C.S.I., I.C.S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny Eightpenny, Ninepenny One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE Rs 1, Postage Annas 1 To be had at this Office.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q.," care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Containing Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders. &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription ... 15 per year including Postage.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA AUSTRIA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

NOTICES.

LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, (SHOLAPUR).

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the registered office of the Company No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on MONDAY, the 21st April, 1902, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet, and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1901.

II.—To declare a dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st April, to the 4th May, 1902, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

For THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
M. REID, Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 9th April, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES, effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

A FORTUNE.

In the event of a stroke of good fortune you can win 500,000 Marks.	The payment of the prizes is guaranteed by Government. First drawing: June 12th

GERMAN GREAT MONEY LOTTERY of the State of Hamburg.

You are invited to participate in the CHANCES OF WINNING

In the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which

11 Millions 202,000 Marks

SURELY HAVE TO BE WON.

In the course of these advantageous drawings which contain according to the prospectus only 118,000 tickets, the following prizes will be forthcoming, viz:

The highest will be event.

500,000 Marks (about £25,000)

Premium of 300,000 Marks (about £15,000).

Number of prizes:		Number of prizes:	
1 of 200,000 M.	about £10,000	16 of 10,000 M.	abt. £500
1 of 100,000 "	5,000	56 of 5,000 "	250
1 of 75,000 "	3,750	102 of 3,000 "	150
2 of 70,000 "	3,500	156 of 2,000 "	100
1 of 65,000 "	3,250	4 of 1,500 "	75
1 of 60,000 "	3,000	612 of 1,000 "	50
1 of 55,000 "	2,750	1030 of 300 "	15
2 of 50,000 "	2,500	20 of 250 "	12-10
1 of 40,000 "	2,000	77 of 200 "	10
1 of 30,000 "	1,500	36053 of 169 "	8-9
1 of 20,000 "	1,000	9084 of 150,148,115,100 M.	
		10882 of 78, 45, 21 Mark	

in all 59,010 prizes which must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.

The highest prize of 1st drawing amounts to Mk. 50,000, increase in 2nd. drawing to Mk. 55,000, in 3rd. Mk. 60,000, in 4th. Mk. 65,000, in 5th. Mk. 70,000, in 6th. Mk. 75,000, in 7th. Mk. 200,000, and together with the Premium of Mk. 300,000 in the most fortunate case to Mk. 500,000.

The official cost for participation in the first two drawings amounts to £—18sh.—d. for a full ticket
„— 9„ —„ for half a ticket
„— 4„ 6„ for one quarter of a ticket.

Half resp. quarter tickets will entitle to one half resp. one quarter of the amount, won by the respective number, named on the ticket.

The stakes for participation in the following drawings, as well as the exact prize-table, are indicated in the official prospectus, which I send on demand gratis in advance. The prospectus is also sent gratis with every order. After the drawing I shall forward to every ticket-holder the official list of the winning-numbers.

THE PAYMENT AND FORWARDING OF THE AMOUNTS WON

to those concerned will have my special and prompt attention, and with the most absolute secrecy.

☞ Remittance of money can be made by Bank notes by registered letter or by Post-Office-Order.

☞ On account of the approaching drawing of the prizes please address the orders immediately in all confidence direct to

SAMUEL HECKSCHER SENR.,
Banker at HAMBURG, Germany.

THIS IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY,
AND
THIS IS THE TIME TO TRY.

We advise our Patrons to send their orders as early as possible to avoid disappointment, because

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only UP TO THE 17TH MAY 1902.
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 24TH MAY, 1902,
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

—OF A—
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
—OR A—
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY
—OR AN—
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of main-springs, and oil etc.,

—OR A—
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8,
—OR A—
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.

	Rs.
1 Prize	1,000
1 Do.	500
1 Do.	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each	250
2 Do. „ 100 „	200
2 Do. „ 75 „	150
4 Do. „ 50 „	200
10 Do. „ 25 „	250
100 Do. „ 10 „	1,000
200 Do. „ 5 „	1,000
200 Do. „ 1 „	200
523 Prizes Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold............	17
Examination and Certificate........................	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc., supplied.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..............£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..................£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed......................Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years.........................5½	
„ 1 Year 5	„
„ 6 Months......................4½	„
„ 8 Months......................4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...........................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE,

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances,

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

VATCHA BROS.

ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &C.,

CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.

The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building enameling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.

572, GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS, BOMBAY,
41, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LECHARD FILS

BORDEAUX

SAINT-JULIEN.

THIS WINE is produced solely from grapes grown in the district of Saint-Julien in a vineyard, the property of Messrs. LECHARD FILS. This is a guarantee in itself of its purity, and permits the growers to recommend it as a thoroughly

SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT WINE.

SOLD BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

NOW READY! NOW READY!!

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1902

WITH AN ACCURATE MAP.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE for the year 1902 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. The high position accorded to Maclean's Guide as an indispensable book of reference is fully maintained in this edition. The Guide therefore contains an increased amount of local and general information corrected to the latest date, and the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and augmented.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

19, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers, FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line. Fourth, and onward Two Annas, Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN DRAPERS with general knowledge of the trade. Apply to

WRENN BENNETT & CO.
Madras.

TO BE LET,

BUNGALOW, at Cumballa Hill, the cleanest and neatest on the Hill, free from plague and open to the Sea. Now occupied by W. H. Brady, Esq., Apply, near Kemp & Co., to

J. D. WADIA,
Cumballa Hill.

TYPEWRITING.

A LADY is anxious to secure TYPEWRITING WORK in her spare time at home. Specimens of work will be tendered on application to "418A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

UNDERSIGNED beg to notify that he has successful cures for the following, and can forward Copies of Testimonials if necessary:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Corn cure (which never fails)..................	1	0	0
Magic Hair Restorer for Baldness (Guaranteed in every case except a man Bald.........	6	0	0
Real cure for Dyspepsia	1	8	0
Bleeding Piles External and Internal, without operations	5	0	0
Pills for whooping cough, per box	2	8	0
Pills and Embrocation for Prickley Heat......	3	0	0
Pills and Embrocation for Rheumatism, up to 12 months standing	4	0	0
Chronic Dysentry cure..............................	3	8	0

If after a thorough trial the above cures dose not prove efficacious, I will return the amount expended in purchasing same, if the claim is supported by a medical certificate duly signed and stamped.

In all cases purchasers are requested to communicate the result in cases of failure, money expended will be returned as above. If no communication is received the case will be recorded as cure after three months.

J. M. C. U. MORLEY,
(Punjab,) Umballa.

TEA (AT CALCUTTA PRICES).

THE best drinking Tea in Bombay—Souchong 7 As. Pekoe 9 As. Broken Pekoe 13 As. Pure Darjeeling (the Premier Tea of India) Pekoe Re. 1-1. Broken Pekoe Re. 1-5 per lb.

MCDOUGALL, CLARK & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

FOR SALE

OIL ENGINES with Automatic Ignition. Clayton and Shuttleworth's Engines are all fitted with this great improvement, which renders them the best, the simplest, the safest, and the cheapest Oil Engines in the market.

For all Particulars, apply to the Agents,

TURNER, HOARE & Co., Bombay.

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.—Nervo-vital exhaustion and entire group of incapacitating conditions connected therewith an absolute and thorough restoration is guaranteed by my exclusive methods. Failure impossible. Also all Special Complaints. Thirty years' experience. Correspondence invited. Strictly confidential. Address J. A. MAGINN, M.D., 61, Dharamtola St., Calcutta.

HIGH-CLASS TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Under a Competent, long and varied experienced Cutter, who holds best testimonials.

Wear-well Shirts good for Office wear, Rs. 16 a doz. Superior from Rs. 18 to Rs. 36 a doz. Gents' superior Drill Suits, Rs. 3-4. Flannel, Serge and Cashmere Suits, from Rs. 15 upwards. Flannel Shirts Rs. 2-4 each. Boy's Suits and Shirts in great variety, also girls' Frocks and Ladies' dresses made to order. A large Stock of ready-made Clothes on hand to select from. Superior workmanship, excellent fit and latest style guaranteed. Despatch and promptitude in execution. Mofussil orders carefully attended to. Inspection and correspondence solicited.

THE VICTORIA SEWING MART AND EMBROIDERY WORKS,

Opp. Forbes' Ice Factory, No. 10, Frere Road, Fort.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble, of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

THE best Cement to use for important Hydraulic Work is Knight, Bevan and Sturge's "Pyramid" Brand, sold in 400-lb. casks. This Cement is guaranteed, and the prices compare favourably with any other brand.

Sole Agents,
TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
8, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a.
The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold...	2	0
The Garden of Kama, by Lawrence Hope	2	0
Milton – Samson Agonistes Blackwoods English Classics	1	0
Light from the East, by Edith Ward	1	0
Macbeth and the Ruin of Souls, by Dr. Miller...	1	0
Mr. Elliott, by I. O. Ford...	2	0
The Hosts of the Lordby F. A. Steel	2	0
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood	2	0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3	0
Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang	2	0
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly	2	0
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	2	0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	9
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8	0
Military Dialogues, by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis	1	8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4)	0	12

PAPER COVERS.

Jim the Penman, by Dick Donovan	0	12
A Bid for Empire, by Major Arthur Griffiths...	0	12
Michael Ferrier, by E. Francis Poynter ...	0	12
Sordon, by Benjamin Swift	0	12
The Story of Teresa, by Anne Macdonell ...	0	12
The Dark o' the Moon, by S. R. Crockett ...	0	12
A Gallant Quaker, by Margaret H. Roberton ...	0	12
Princess Puck, by U. L. Silberrad	0	12
The Insane Root, by Mrs, Campbell Praed ...	0	12
A Matter of Sentiment, by John Strange Winter.	0	12
In the House of His Friend, By R. H. Savage.	0	12
One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	8
An Ill Wind, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron... ...	0	12
The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	12
The Island of Dr. Morean, by H. G. Wells ...	0	12
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby.	0	6

Apply to "R.," care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of the remaining surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., at Esplanade Road, Fort, next to the Bombay Club, will be resumed TO-DAY at 2 p. m.

SALE OF 25 TONS NEW DELHI BROWN RAPESEED.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dana Bunder in the shed of Muccadum Sewjee Korjee, by order of Goolabrai Kedarmull and on account and at the risk of Devkinandan Biharilal.

25 tons new Delhi Brown Rapeseed, 305 bags.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill Road, Bandora (Mr. Vakil's bungalow) the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockeryware, plated ware, mahogany square piano by Collard and Collard, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, etc. the property of A LOSASSO Esq.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.

On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a lot of jewellery belonging to the estate of a deceased Parsee Lady, consisting of :—

White stone necklace, emerald pearl and diamond bracelet, emerald and diamond brooch, diamond earring, diamond sapphire turquoise and opal rings, lockets snake pattern albert chain, signet rings, seals, charms, keys, bangles, silver watch, cats-eye silver bracelet, pencils, Cambay stones, etc.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

The property of a gentleman, consisting of wearing apparel, boots, furniture, such as tables, chairs, cupboards, meatsafe, chest of drawer, dressing and washhand tables,

2 gold open faced and hunting watches by James McCabe,
2 silver open faced and hunting watches by James McCabe.
1 silver hunting watch by John Jones.
1 silver half-hunting watch by J. Thompson.
48 pairs ladies' shoes.

On account of the concerned :—

349 K. B. B. 4051—1 case 24 pieces fancy velvet damaged by water.

AT 2 P.M.

Several ladies' and gent's bicycles, by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis (second hand).
1 double-seated brougham.
1 French-polished office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF NEW ENGLISH LANDAU BY KESTERTON.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Manekjee Cavasjee and Sons and on account and at the risk of Mr. M. M. Kaka—

1 new English-built boat shaped landau with rubber tyred bicycle wheels by Kesterton.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 7, Marine Street, Bombay, by order of the Mortgagees and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Ardeshir Hormusjee Tadivalla of Poona, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 20th day of August, 1894, all the right, title and interest of the said Ardeshir Hormusjee Tadivalla, in the following properties situate at Poona :—

THE SCHEDULE OF THE ABOVE PROPERTIES.

In Poona Division within the limits of the Sub-registrar of Havali, the following property :—

1. In Poona Camp, Sholapur Bazar, house No. 178, upper-storied like a bungalow, bounded as follows :—On the east Public Road passing to north south, on the west house of Tribhowan Pitamber, on the north a Public Road passing from Bhawani Peith to Gadapsar and on the south Khudawasla Canal and all the ground comprised herein from front to back.

GROUND IN NISBAT MALI.

2. Prut Nos. 72, 73, 74, the length of these numbers from north to south being 3550 and its breadth east by west on the south end being 283 feet and on the north on the river side end 356 feet. It is bounded as follows :—On the east the Road built by the deceased Hormusjee Tadivala as his private property in these numbers and the ground purchased by him from Kashiba Subhanji Bhagat Mali and the ground of Tyabali Bhory, on the west Purbatey and Dholey and Purbatey and Chowgholeys ground, on the North river and on the south Railway compound wall and road, from the land described as above a portion is sold to Ludha Ebrahim length of which is from north to south 545 feet and has compound walls on both the ends, deducting that in the remaining 3005 feet the deceased Hormusjee Soratji Tadivala has built bungalows Nos. 111, 113, 114 and 115 and the rest of the ground is open ground in various parts. Out of these bungalows the deceased Hormusjee used to live in No. 111 (bungalow) and in the compound of that bungalow there is a small bungalow and out of this compound in the open ground, on the north-west corner the deceased had given to Kasiba Dugarmall and Kasiba Bhagat Mali to build houses, that ground belonged to the deceased but the building alone is theirs and for that the deceased had got agreements written from them.

3. On the east of these numbers on the other side of the road the ground Prut No. 75. Out of this Moti Silkay and Bhori and Kasiba Bhagat had sold to the said deceased ground which is from north to south 2700 feet long and east to west on the south end 92 feet and on the north end 110 feet wide.

4. About the land of Tyabali Bhori it is bounded on the east by the lands of Govinda Kokania and Matharaba Ludkat, on the west land of the said deceased described above and bungalows on the other end the abovementioned bungalows and road, on the north ground of Tyabali Bhori and the ground purchased by the said deceased from Raghu Ludkat, and on the south Government road. In the ground stated as above are the bungalows Nos. 117-118, built and some ground is open and in which the deceased Hormusjee Sorabjee Tadivala has laid foundation of building a bungalow and the remaining ground at the north and south end are open in which the said deceased used to cultivate and in which a chawl for servants is built which chawl has No. 115.

5. Prut ground, Prut No. 75, out of this ground (which are) situated on the north of this ground the deceased had purchased from Raghu Ludkat ground whose length from north to south is 890 feet and the breadth from east to west is 10 feet and it is bounded on the east by the land of Matharaba Ladkat, on the west by the land of Tyabali Bhori, on the south ground of the said deceased and on the north river. From this man other land that was bought is included in the description of the lands belonging to the abovementioned grounds and bungalows.

6. Prut Bandy No. 82, it is bounded on the east by Shunker Pandurang's ground, on the west bungalow of David Sassoon, namely, Ruby Hall, on the north Dhoby's ground, on the south road passing from east to west. In this ground bungalows Nos. 122 and 123 are built.

7. Prut land Sonar Patty, it is bounded on the east by the land of Hari Ranoji Proklay, purchased by Bhoisgir, on the west ground of Shunker Pandurang, on the north Race Course (old), on the south road passing from east to west. Its length from east to west on the south end 68 feet and on the north end 56 feet and the length from the north to the south on the east side being 330 feet, and on the west side 366 feet, in which bungalow No. 125 is built.

8. Prut No. 85, the ground is bounded on the east west and south sides by the bungalows of David Sassoon, on the north road A triangular land (bounded as above) with upper storey bungalow with a well which is given in charity since a very long time, a Dharamsala.

NISBAT MUNGARI PROPERTY (IN THIS LIMIT).

9. Land out of the Prut No. 17, bounded on the east by the boundary of Mali (Nisbat), on the west by Prutbhandy No. 16, on the north by Railway wall of the north, and on the south road from Bombay Office to Ghorpady, the land as described above being mine, out of this for Railway and Government use for road making ground is taken up which is to be deducted and in the remaining ground the deceased had built 26 stalls (stables) a bungalow, a chawl, a school, are built and now in that ground on the south side is a bungalow and the rest of the ground is open, besides this as stated above the rest of the ground is taken up by Government.

10. In Mouze Kondway gaow land and purchased to build a road leading to the Parsee Tower of Silence Prut Nos. 110, 111, 112, 113 and 114, are the lands purchased, and in that the road, is built, and on the sides of the road there are grounds that is given in charity, which is given in charge of Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dr. Hosung Dustoor Jamaspji.

In Poona Division in the limit of Sub-registrar of taluka Maval the following is the land :—

11. In Mouze Tungarli, Taluka Maval, Zilla Poona, in this village near Lanoli Railway station, a land was taken from Dagdugir and Dhondigir by Mr. Robert on a perpetual lease which has No. 89 which is up to the hillock, that land was given to the deceased as a present by Mr. Robert, at the time of his departure to England.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Smetham and Noble, Attorneys, for the mortgagees at their office, 18, Church Gate street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. R. G. Hill, consisting of wearing apparel, masonic aprons, leather writing case, steel trunks, hand bag, small size Webley 5 chamber revolver, gent's bicycle, copper coins, etc.

Also the effects of the late Mr. H. W. Lewis, consisting of wearing apparel, canvas, and leather trunks, leather hand bag, steel despatch box, drawing instruments, set of false teeth, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 18th April, 1902.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the godowns of Messrs. Macbeth Brothers, Clare Road, Byculla—

A quantity of stores such as pulleys, loom, asbestos powder composition canvas hose pipes, one set axle and wheels, zinc sheets, oil cans, assorted bobbins, and miscellaneous other articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th April, 1902.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,500 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The Bombay Mails of 5th inst., arrived at Brindisi to-day.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ....£93 13-16 — 9-13
3 per cent. Rentes ....£101 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan......£108 = ,,
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities...£34 3-4 = ,,
Bar Silver in London ....24 1-2 = ,,
Do New York ....53 1-8 = ,,
Exchange on London at Paris. 25·17 1-2 = ,,
Do New York .... 4·87 5-8 = plus 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. = unchanged
,, Short London Bills 2 3-4 ,, = ,,
,, Indian Bank Bills 2 3-4 ,, = ,,

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 22,000. Spot 5 1-32 plus 1-32. Arrivals closed dull.

Apl.	Apl.-May.	June-July.	Sept.-Oct.	Nov.-Dec.
4·55	4·55	4·55	4·37	4·25

In New York—

Receipts at the Port .... 13,000 bales.
Do. last year .... 18,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain .... 4,600 ,,
Do. to Continent .... 12,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands .... 9 5-16 plus 1-16
Futures, month of July .... 9·01 plus 2
Do. do. Oct. .... 8·16—1

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 33,00,000.

Rs. 4·90 were allotted to Calcutta.
,, 2·70 do. Bombay.
,, 2·40 do. Madras.

Rs. 10·00 at 1s. 3 29-32d.

Minimum rate received 1 per cent. Average rate 15·91.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 14·00 were allotted to Calcutta.
,, 6·00 do. Bombay.
,, nil. do. Madras.

20·00 at 1-3s. 31-32d.

Minimum rate received full. Average rate 15·97.

Total amount sold during week...... Rs. 55,20,000
Amount to be allotted next week...... Rs. 30,00,000
Extra allotments Bills in Madras ... Rs. 20,000, at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, the 16th April 1902 :—

Cotton	5,508 bales.
Wheat	6,537 cwts.
Linseed	18,544 ,,
Rapeseed	19,543 ,,
Gingellyseed	2,172 ,,
Poppyseed	15,705 ,,
Groundnuts	292 ,,
Castorseed	826 ,,
Rice	1,419 ,,
Myrabollams	3,031 ,,
Cottonseed	13,043 ,,

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance is 8 lakhs down.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 17.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.				1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand				1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s 4 1-8d
Do	6 do	do		1s 4 1-4d
French Francs 3 do		do		169 1-2
Marks	3 do	do		137 3-4
Hongkong	30 Days Sight			129
Shanghai	30 ,,	,,		175
Japan	30 ,,	,,		149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash 97- 7
1st Settlement 97- 7

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 3rd February 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 10th April 6 do
Bank of Bengal do. 3rd April 6 do
Bank of Madras do. 7th February 8 do

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone steady.

Ready ... ... 9 7 to 9 8
Forward, May ... ... 9 7 to 9 8

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready ... 6 3 to 6 4
Do. Forward, May... 6 3 to 6 4
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ... 6 11
Do. Forward May... 6 11

Poppyseed.—Tone very quiet.

Ready ... ... 8 4 to 8 5
Forward, May 8 5

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready 27 8
Forward, May 28 4

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	168	161	156	25 April
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	177	171	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	177	171	...	do.
Belati (M.-G.)	190	184	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	178	...	do.
Dhamangam Poolgam	193	187	...	do.
Oomra good staple	...	194	...	do.
Akola M.-G. Khamgaum do. Karanja do.	194	188	...	do.
Broach do.	223	...	216	do.
Bhownugger (H. G.)	...	...	188	15-25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	215	do.
Westerns	...	...	192	do.

COTTON—Tone firm.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

THE following report is dated Liverpool March 28 :—"What we anticipated has taken place. The features of the week has been unloading by American mills. When they found that, notwithstanding all their efforts, they were unable to force prices higher than a fraction over 9 per cent. for near months they allowed Liverpool thoroughly converted at the eleventh hour to the bull policy—to do the puling and took advantage of this to transfer a large part of their holdings to other and weaker shoulders. This immense bull interests no longer entirely under the control of the leaders of the New York bull clique, has as, it was bound to do, proved a sob of weakness to the market. At the first declining tendency, the non bulls, who had no profits on paper, began to lose heart, and supplied a market, almost devoid of speculative demand, with more cotton than it could absorb without giving way materially; hence the decline. Manchester is dull on account of the approaching holidays. Several friends have asked us for an explanation of the large spot sales of 17, 18, 19, and 20 inst., notwithstanding that short time has been inaugurated. The explanation is a fairly simple one. A good many spinners had fallen under the spell of the tremendous mass of bull news, with which they had been swamped by interested parties and bought so as to have some cotton in the warehouses. It is said that most Lancashire spinners hold enough cotton to last them for about a month. Then again part of the sales was cotton bought on "calls" spinners wishing to get a certain style of cotton at a certain premium over the current month, but by no means deciding yet at what price or when to take the cotton off the market. American trade reports continue very good, but we received very little encouragement from the continent. An eminent house in North of France writes to us :—"Business very discouraging. No demand for spot cotton. Have unsold stock of American cotton large enough to supply all the local mills for a month, and cannot place a single bale. The stocks do not figure in any statistics." A leading Saxon agent writes :—"The yarn business has in improved. Though the demand for and turn over in yarns have increased a little, spinners continue to complain generally about the absence of working margin." The movements of the crop show no radical change. The stocks in interior towns are rather increasing instead of decreasing. The news about the preparations for the new crop is now favourable. It appears that they are somewhat later except in Texas, but the weather is good, and farm work is progressing. We have had some decline since we changed our mind, but not sufficient yet to bring about a real change for the better in the cotton industry at large, and we hope therefore that it will make further progress." Double options J. J. 18 points and double option A. S. 24 points.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

PEDDIE—March 13, at Davos, Platz, Switzerland, W W Peddie, aged 33 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

MARRIOTT—April 7, at Ballygunge, John Henry Marriott, aged 41 years.

GREAT REDUCTION
in the price of the
WONDERFUL TONIC
FERRO-VINA
A natural Iron Burgundy, full bodied and of immense value to those who suffer from poorness of Blood, Boils, &c., during the
HOT WEATHER.
Rs. 1 per bottle only.
10 per cent. discount per case of 2 dozen.
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 18m. High water, 8-18m., 8-47a. Low water, 2-9m., 7-13a.
Second Criminal Sessions.
Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, 5-15p. m.
Novelty Theatre : Concert by the Marquardts.
Mr. H. Scott Leslie's entertainment, Great-Western Hotel, 9-30 p. m.

BAND NOTICE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury (who are not serving in the case under trial) need not attend at the High Court to-day and to-morrow (Friday and Saturday).

HIGH COURT VACATION.—The Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell will be the vacation Judges during the May vacation of the High Court. The Chief Justice will dispose of the Insolvency Court work and urgent chambers business on the 7th May; and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell on the 21st May and 4th June next.

REMEDY WORSE THAN DISEASE.—Pandoo Soccaram, a Hindu, aged thirty, residing at De Lisle Road, died at the J. J. Hospital on Wednesday from the effects of burns. The deceased was admitted into the hospital on the 10th instant, suffering from burns on his back, caused by some native ointment having been applied to cure a boil on his left shoulder by his mother.

FATAL FALL.—Nana Shunker, a Hindu labourer, aged forty, was, on Wednesday morning, engaged in dammering a rain water gutter near the edge of the roof of a two storeyed house in Mazagon, when the part of the roof on which he was standing, suddenly gave way, precipitating him down on the road from a height of about twenty-five feet. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission.

HOUSE-BREAKING.—Ag. Camberali Abdul Rahim, who resides in Doctor Street, Grant Road, has reported to the Police that during his absence from home on Wednesday night some one broke into his house, by wrenching the lock off the door, and carried off property to the value of Rs. 1102 from several boxes. A portion of the property to the value of Rs. 710 was left behind apparently being of too bulky a nature to admit of the thief carrying it away safely.

DANGEROUS PRACTICE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Abdul Rahim an Jamahomed, a young Mahomedan, was charged with attempting to jump into a railway train in motion. The evidence given by the station-master Mr. Dossabhoy, it appeared that on Tuesday last, the accused went to the Grant Road Station and attempted to jump into a third class compartment of No. 5 down train, after it had started. The accused pleading guilty to the charge was fined Rs. 5.

ASSAULT, NOT ROBBERY.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Carter charged Hayatali Karimbux, a Mahomedan, with the robbery of a gold ring valued at Rs. 20, belonging to one Kulsam, wife of Vafatali. Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Sankalia, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. Carter said that on enquiry he had found that the charge had been falsely preferred against the accused. Evidence showed that the accused and the complainant both lived in the same chawl at Chore Bazar. There was a quarrel between the two. Some altercation took place between them on Tuesday last upon which the accused assaulted the complainant. The complainant lost her gold finger ring in the struggle. The magistrate convicted the accused of assault and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25. The fine if recovered was ordered to be paid to the complainant at compensation.

ALLEGED THEFT AT THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Brewin charged Patrick Charles De Abreo, clerk in the Army and Navy Co-operative, Stores, Goria Sacaram, a hamal in the Army and Navy packing department, and Govind Viksji, a clerk in the despatching department of the Army and Navy Stores on the G. I. P. Railway—the first two accused with theft as servants and abetment of the offence, and the third accused with receiving and disposing of the property namely a brush valued at Rs. 7-4 and belonging to the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores on Monday, the 14th instant.

Mr. Brewin stated that at 8 p. m. on Monday last a Havaldar of the G. I. P. Railway Police No. 38 brought Ghamia Thamia, a cooli in the dispatching department of the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores on the G. I. P. Railway, and one, Narayan Dhondoo to him, and gave him certain information. He said that the third accused gave a parcel to Ghamia and told him to give it to the second accused, who subsequently gave it to the third accused. The third accused gave it back to Ghamia who handed the parcel over to the second accused at Bhatiabag. With the parcel the 2nd accused went to his house at Dhobi Talao, where the accused Nos 1 and 3 turned up shortly after. No 1 received the parcel at Dhobi Talao and then proceeded to the Victoria Terminus, where he learned that the police were making inquiries about the parcel. Upon this he went to his house at Mattarpakhadi, tied the parcel, which is alleged to have contained a brush and a comb, to a stone and threw it into a well behind the house. A diver named Hussein Burjor succeeded in bringing the brush out of the well. The comb is missing.

Mr. Walter Bennet, a manager in the Army and Navy Stores identified the brush as belonging to the Stores, and produced its fellow brush from the counter. He said that the brush was missing from the Stores.

The first and the second accused were discharged.

The Magistrate decided to hear further evidence in regard to the case against the third accused.

In the absence of sufficient evidence the Magistrate discharged the third accused also.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. The Hour of Danger. Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which, when neglected, increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous—a condition which betrays the grossest mismanagement when these Pills, taken in accordance with their accompanying directions, would not only have checked the disease, but have restored order. Patients daily forward details of the most remarkable and instructive cases in which timely attention to Holloway's advice has undoubtedly saved them from severe illnesses. These Pills act primarily on the digestive organs, which they stimulate when slow and imperfect; and, secondly, upon the blood, which they purify, and which is improved by the general tone they impart, and their power of subjugating hypochondriacism, dyspepsia, and nervous complaints.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the same Special Jury yesterday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of the following case was resumed :—

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A WILL.

Jadowji Parmanand, Kallianjee Mowjee, Dewkaran Meghjee, Merwanjee Nanabhoy Saklatwalla, and Rustomjee Cursetjee Banatwalla, were again placed at the bar before his lordship and a Special Jury, charged with forging the will of one Purshotum Ludha, using as genuine a forged document, and fabricating false evidence for the purpose of being used in a judicial proceeding; and abetment of these offences.

The Advocate-General, with Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. H. N. Haridas represented accused No. 1; Mr. Branson with the Hon. Mr. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for No. 2; Mr. Kazi Kabirudin and Mr. Pundit, instructed by Mr. Sorab B. Dadyburjor, for No. 3; Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Mr. J. P. De Quadros, for No. 4; and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., for No. 5. The following gentlemen were on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, foreman.

Messrs. J. E. Kees, Messrs. A. E. Duchesne
Krishnanath A. Kirtiker, T. H. Hannah,
F. W. Cresswell, L. B. Ker,
D. M. Forbes, F. W. Gymer.

During the morning Mr. Leslie Crawford, and other professional gentlemen were examined in regard to documents that had been put in as exhibits.

Mr. Branson, in addressing the jury on behalf of the second accused, said his client's case stood on quite a different footing from that of the other four accused. The case against his client rested on the evidence of five witnesses only. He reminded the jury that the prosecution had to prove that there had been a conspiracy to forge the will, and that the second accused had been a member of that conspiracy. Counsel asked the jury to believe that Mathuradas and Superintendent Brewin had been in possession of all the information brought forward at the trial, so far back as November 1901. It was also to be remembered that the accused had been trying to get the deceased, three days before the latter's death in March 1900, to sign a will. If that was so, Counsel submitted that it was impossible that he would have brought forward a will dated in December previous, and a will which he was now accused of forging. His name had been implicated in the forgery by a most unsatisfactory class of witnesses. Then it had to be remembered that he was at enmity with Mathuradas. Mr. Branson said Mathuradas was probably the man who had worked in the back ground and had been the means of getting the second accused charged. The direct evidence against the latter, counsel added, was based on the statement of an approver. He asked the jury to value such evidence most carefully and to see it was fully corroborated before they accepted it. Mr. Branson, then, at considerable length detailed the main points of the evidence and pointed out the important part played in the trial by the documents that had been put in. He asked the jury to look upon the alleged interview between Sanjana and the witness Krishna as absolutely false. The evidence of Krishna on the point was only directed to one point—to implicate the second accused. Further they had to remember that Kallianjee up to that period was unknown to Krishna. Counsel asked the jury to disbelieve the evidence of Boytee who professed to know all his bosom friends Krishna was engaged in. Mathuradas, who was all the time hand in glove with the police, said that Mr. Sloane came to him and asked him where the shop of Krishna was; and that he at once pointed it out. This was a class of evidence which was stamped with falsehood upon the face of it. Mr. Branson, at the conclusion of his review of the direct evidence, said it was not sufficient to show that his client was implicated in the plot. If that was so, the jury were not entitled to take notice of the indirect evidence which merely implicated the accused by name. Counsel then proceeded with the accounts that had been put in, remarking that on that point he was labouring in the dark. All they knew was that the prosecution looked upon the second accused as the man who had financed the conspiracy. That suggestion was not justified, for they had not been able to support it by evidence. On the whole case, he asked the jury, with the utmost confidence, to return a verdict of not guilty.

Mr. Haridas, in addressing the jury for the first accused said, Krishna was decidedly an accomplice and his evidence should be received with great caution. So was Balla Boytee an accomplice. But assuming that Balla Boytee was not an accomplice, his evidence was in no way corroborative of any other evidence. The story of Krishna was, therefore, not corroborated in any material point. Balla's evidence amounted to this, that certain persons came to his shop, that some of them drove away, and then returned; but such vague statements proved nothing against his client. The prosecution had failed to prove the testimony of Krishna by independent evidence; and Balla Boytee, who was expected to furnish corroborative evidence, had signally failed to do so. The best evidence that could be adduced was not forthcoming; and until it was placed before them, the jury could not convict the accused. There were several intrinsic improbabilities in the case, to some of which Mr. Branson had referred; and Mr. Haridas referred some more. It was a strange feature about the whole of the case that the accused, and each of them went about creating evidence against themselves. The learned counsel said the case was full of experts; there were experts and experts, but the prosecution had failed to prove the forgery, counsel impugned the power of Krishna to fabricate any document as he had professed to do. Assuming that the forgery was proved, the learned counsel said the prosecution had failed to prove his client's connection with it. The learned counsel's theory was that the tracing process gone through by Krishna was gone through, not to forge the will, but to create evidence against the accused. The prosecution had alleged an imputation, but had failed to prove it. The prosecution might make any number of imputations, but it was for them to prove them. The defence would simply stand by and ask the prosecution to prove their imputations. It was not the duty of the defence to disprove the imputations. Counsel contended that it was impossible for Krishna to have forged the hand-writing in the way he alleged. At any rate, it was not shown that the first accused had anything to do with the supposed forgery, Krishna's story was not corroborated by any independent evidence, and it was, moreover, intrinsically improbable. Weighing the probabilities of the case, counsel said, his client Jadowjee had very little to gain by the forgery of the will, as alleged, and it was to be presumed that he could have had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, in addressing the jury on behalf of the third accused, said two long speeches having already been made, he would take up very little time of the jury, who were entreated to keep the case of each of the accused in their minds separate from the case of the other accused. Counsel urged that it was not shown that his client had taken any part in the conspiracy at any stage of it. It was true he had made an affidavit, but the prosecution had failed to prove that his client, before the making of the affidavit, had any knowledge of or complicity in the conspiracy. The chief witness for the prosecution, Krishna, had not said that he ever saw Dewkaran at the house of Sanjana. The only witness who referred to Dewcurn was Boity, who, however, was not a reliable or credible witness: and counsel therefore argued that there was no independent testimony against his client. Dewkaran could have had no criminal intent when he freely admitted that he knew of Purshotum's will, and that he had attested it. As to the promissory note counsel remarked, that his client had not made the least attempt to conceal the note. Directly Mr. Holdway asked him for it, he produced the note. Was that the act of a man conscious of his guilt? The note came to accused in a perfectly bona fide business transaction; and Dewkaran had nothing to conceal. With regard to Dewkaran's signature on the will, it was stated that Krishna had to forge it. That was the case for the prosecution. But the learned counsel said he would appeal to the common sense of the jury, and ask whether it was not likely that, if Dewkaran was a member of the conspiracy, he would have been asked by the conspirators to put his signature to the will instead of asking Krishna to forge it. Counsel said the prosecution had left several points unexplained; and the accused should get the benefit of any doubts which might arise.

At this stage the court adjourned till 11 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

THE "Natal Witness" has this strange but by no means incredible story of a Boer woman :—A short time ago we had amongst us "a distinguished visitor" who was anxious before returning to England to be able to speak of a concentration camp from personal observation. His wish was at once gratified. When there, and noticing a clump of Boer women at a little distance, he remarked if he could speak to them. The first to whom he spoke could talk English fluently, but did not recognised, in the visitor a stranger to the country, and she gave him her English to effect. The conversation turned upon the war and the prospects of its soon ending. "You think the war," she said, "will be over soon. Well, it may be; but look out for another war twenty years hence when," slapping her bosom, "the young khakis will be grown to men and will have another try at the English."

HINDU DEVOTEES AND THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

MEMORIAL TO MR. REBSCH.

A DEPUTATION of Hindu residents consisting of Pujaris, worshippers of the "Bapdev" and Shri Dattatraya temples waited on Mr. Samuel Rebsch, the Chairman of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and presented the following petition yesterday morning at the City Trust Office :—

"We the undersigned Hindu residents of the locality round about the Carnac Road and Esplanade 2nd Cross Lane, are worshippers and devotees of the tutelary Deities Bapdev and Shri Dattatraya under whose high protection we live and have thriven. We have a grievance which we beg leave respectfully to lay before you as follows :—We hear that the City Improvement Trust contemplates piercing the block of buildings between the Lohar Street and Carnac Road with the object of making roads and opening up the locality. We are all alive to the noble aims and objects the Trustees have in view for the improvement of the place, taking into account the unhealthy surroundings of the locality. We should therefore be the last to do anything to hamper the Trustees in carrying out their scheme. Our humble prayer is that at the same time you will be pleased to respect the religious sentiments of those whom your well intentioned action may affect: and it is likely to so affect. If your scheme is carried out we are afraid two of our ancient temples will have to be pulled down. For nearly two centuries these shrines have been occupying the same humble site as now. Some of the well-to-do devotees have many a time attempted to erect suitable edifices, but they have been prevented from doing so by the Deities appearing in dreams and dissuading them from doing so. In addition to this the ancient and holy tree of 'Umber' (Ficus glomerata) which is considered as one of the Yadnaya or sacrificial trees, and under which the shrine of Shri Dattatraya is situated, is held sacred by the Hindu Community to such an extent that it is never allowed to be felled.

Although this property is owned by a Mahomedan he has permitted the shrines to remain on the same spot without charging the worshippers any rent for the same. Since the prevalence of the plague we have been living under the kind protection of these deities and some of us are having inauspicious dreams which have so much scared us that we are prepared to make any sacrifice if you will kindly see your way to save these ancient temples. We are aware of the liberal spirit which has often prompted the Trustees to deviate from proposed improvement lines with the object of saving a temple or a mosque here or a "durgah" there. We therefore humbly beg to suggest that if the proposed road is shifted about 70 feet to where the Esplanade Second Cross Lane runs, the object of the Trust would be gained, viz, by widening this street whereby a great saving will be effected—as in that case only a few houses would have to be demolished in the above street and many a massive pile of buildings in the said locality would be let alone with advantage to the Trust. Under these circumstances we hope that you will kindly see your way to do all in your power to save the said temples."

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—It may interest and surprise some of your readers as much as it interested and surprised me to hear how far off from civilization is at all events one place under the regime of Lord Curzon, this place is Keng Tung in the Southern Shan State. A letter written from there on March 14th reached me on April 15th. My correspondent writes "we have a neat little 40 days march to reach our railway station and "my home letters take six weeks to arrive." This may somewhat console us when to abuse the P. and O. Company, because all their steamers do not arrive on Friday, being perfectly confident that were we the skippers we could bring them with the greatest ease into Bombay on that day,—Yours, &c.

F. G.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	4	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	25	19	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	14	15	34
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	6	5	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	12	11	34
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	5	11
G Mahim and Worlee	15	11	22
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	15	29
Total	81	85	177
Total plague deaths to date	112,453	96,106	
Same date last year	105	84	225

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 17.

Thursday.—Pressure changes have been irregular in the North-West and Central India and pressure conditions are unstable within a large area of uniform pressure. Two shallow depressions are shown, one in Sind and another in the Central Provinces and the adjacent districts. Pressure is in considerable to large excess in North Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma. Light rain has fallen in Assam and Bengal. Thunder & dust-storms have given light local showers in North-West India and light local showers have also fallen in the Decan and South Peninsula. Jessora has received one inch, Barisal, Mymensingh Bogra, Bellary and Trivandrum half an inch. Conditions are unsettled in the West Himalayas, Sub. Himalayas and the central parts of the country. The temperature during the past 24 hours was in large defect in Bengal, Assam, Upper Burma and also in the south-east Punjab and in considerable to large excess in Sind, Gujarat and the adjacent districts.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 17TH OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Neemuch, Hoshangabad, Bangalore and Secunderabad, the pressure changes have been small.

Winds are irregularly cyclonic in the Central and United Provinces while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is generally above the mean of the season in almost all districts except in the Punjab, where it is in considerable to large defect.

The minimum is 6° to 13° in excess in Sind and at Lahore, Deesa, Neemuch, Indore and Jubbulpore. The maximum temperature varied from 110° at Nagpore to 86° at Veraval and the minimum from 64° at Sirsa to 83° at Negapatam.

About half an inch of rain has fallen at Cochin and Bellary, about a quarter of an inch at Colombo, and very light showers at Ajmere and Jeypore.

The sky is densely clouded in Ceylon and Agra and Allahabad and partially so in Rajputana and at Calicut, Cochin, Bellary, Masulipatam, Madras and Coimbatore.

The depression which was over Sind yesterday has drifted south east-wards and now lies in the Central Provinces. Dust or thunderstoms are likely to occur in Rajputana, on the Malabar Coast and in Ceylon.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th April 1902.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ....inches	29·777
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	84·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·9
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·780
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	90·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·3
General Directions of wind.*	NNE, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	255

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itola, 3,361 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Indra, 3,923 tons, Captain R Croven, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening, from Calcutta, 6th April, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Bolton Hall, 2,528 tons, Captain W D Lewis, will sail yesterday, for Antwerp, with a general cargo and Mr and Miss Tutonche as passengers.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's steamer Bisagno, 1,540 tons Captain Alberto, sailed yesterday, for Hongkong, with a general cargo, 4 cabin and 14 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain F D Lorne, sailed yesterday, for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nairung, 2,861 tons, Captain W H Edge, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr J S W Milne, Mrs Twiss and child and 5 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, 2,323 tons, Captain C McFee, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant, from Liverpool, 20th March, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE Japan Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer Kagoshima Maru, 2,731 tons, Captain K Kori, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening, from Yokohama, 15th March, via intermediate ports, with a general cargo, 509 tons coal and three deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to N Y Kaisha.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 11.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Plassey .... Torpedo G'boat
R I M S Canning ....Gordon ....Wet Basin....R I Marine
R I M S Minto ....Vale ....Wet Basin....I Marine
a Torpedo Boat No 100...Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N .... —
a Do No 102...Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N ....
a Do No 103...Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N ....
Margareta .... 150 Baddeley ....R I Marine

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

2 Torpedo Boats .... —

a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
H M S Fox		F S Pelham			Royal Navy
H M S Assaye		Lambert			Torpedo Catcher
H M S Magdala		Hewett, R N			Turret Ship
Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
H M S Abyssinia					Turret-ship
Torpedo Boat No 101					I Defence
Torpedo Boat No 104					I Defence
R I M S Clive		Piffard			R I Marine
Valetta	2974	Cubbitt	China	12-2	P & O Co
Parramatta	2941	Cook			P & O Co
Jeiunga		Hutchinson			M M & Co
Assyria	989	Skinner	P Gulf		M M & Co
Lodovich	2236	Bartulich			W & A Graham & Co
Canara	1216	Henderson			M M & Co
Queen Alexandra	2788	Harris			Standard Oil Co
Orwell	2415	Frame			Bombay Co
Chusan	2822	Daniell	China		P & O Co
Henry Bolckow	639	DeLorne			B & P S N Co
Rajah	2634	Leftwich			T M & Co
Evangeline	2133	Coode			A Montociff
Hermod	830	Olsen			Bombay Co
Maton	2823	Page			K N & Co
Adana	2178	Smith			S Oil Co
Mozaffari	1387	Molony	Persian Gulf		B & P S N Co
Java	919	McDiarmed	Persian Gulf		M M & Co
Bhundara	2215	Vaudin	Persian Gulf		M M & Co
Indra	2923	Craven			T M & Co
Syria	4190	Haughton	Durban	18-4	Transport
Olympia		Osborne			Freight-ship
Simla	1039	Whitehead			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—APRIL 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Aston Hall	2323	McFee	Karachi	26-4	K N & Co
F	Foreric	2591	White	China		T M & Co
H&J	Metis	2195	Marshall	Garston	19-4	W&A G& Co
K	Gairloch	2300	Craig	Havre	24-4	W & A G & Co
O	Ailsawald	1882	Hardy	China &c.	18-2	T M & Co
P	Dunolly	4255	Nicol	Hamburg	20-4	T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Bahaduri	829	Fukeera	Mangalore	18-4	Shep'd & Co
Courland	760	Ismail	Gulf Ports	17-4	Do
Ponani	652	Mahomed	Bhownagar	17-4	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent
3	V Florio	1853	Dodero	Venice	26-4	F R S N Co
5	Tientsin	2555	Cooke	China	25-4	P & O S N Co
6	Ballaarat	2860	Peters	China	23-4	P & O Co
7	Istria	2739	Rassevich	Trieste, &c.	25-4	A L S N Co
8	Kagoshima Maru	2731	Kori	Yokohama	2?-4	N A Kaisha
9	Kt Errant	4747	Kendall	Antwerp	26-4	K N & Co
10	Ujina	3126	Sewart	Rangoon	17-4	M M & Co
12	Victoria	3453	Crewe	London	19-4	P & O Co
15	Springwell	1943	Chisholm	Hamburg	30-4	M M & Co
16	Idzumi Maru	3222	Butler	Kobe	18-4	N Y Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Karachi	19-4	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Aston Hall s	McFee	Liverpool, Mar 20
	Indra s	Craven	Calcutta, April 6
	Kagoshima Maru s	Kori	Yokohama, Mar 15
	Olympia s	Osborne	Glasgow, Mar 15
	Simla s	Whitehead	Persian Gulf
17	H M S Sphinx	Kemp	Jask, March 13

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Kilwa s	Hirst	Persian Gulf
	Nairung s	Edge	Calcutta, &c
	Bolton Hall s	Lewis	Antwerp
	Bisagno s	Alberto	Hongkong
	Henry Bolckow s	Lorne	Persian Gulf
	Itola s	Livingstone	Calcutta

THE following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Bhundara, for Persian Gulf.
,, Chusan, for China, &c.
,, Foreric for China, &c.
,, Aston Hall, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

April 14—Steamer City of Madrid, Greenhorn, Glasgow 7th March.

DEPARTURES.

April 14—Steamers Kapurthala, Malda, Scharfels and Den of Seaton.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

	Vessels.	Arrived from
April. 12	Lindenfels	Bremen
14	Clan Maclachlan	Cocanada
14	Chindwara	Bombay

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Gairlock—25 bales wool, M Jaitha; 50 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR LONDON.

Victoria s—13 cwt nutmegs, N M Pohawala; 1,000 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Brothers; 38 cwt olibanum, M M Essabhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Springwell s—330 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 6,009 cwt bonemeal, A H Cassum and Co.

Dunolly s—220 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 450 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR HAVRE.

Gairloch s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Ailsawald s—600 cwt buffalo horns, H A Mahomed.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Errant s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 503 cwt myrabollams, W Becher; 110 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 100 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 200 cwt gum, J Premjee; 1 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,027 cwt rapeseed, N Sundarjee and Co; 2,010 cwt poppyseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Aston Hall s—990 cwt poppyseed, 3,571 cwt linseed, 755 cwt mustard seed and 990 cwt gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

V Florio s—200 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 1,000 cwt linseed, A Blaschek and Co; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Istria s—810 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

V Florio s—1,201 cwt castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Istria s—825 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 25 cwt gum, G Sojpal; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 400 cwt myrabollams, W Becher; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR VENICE.

Istria s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Istria s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Foreric s—350 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 500 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 842 bales cotton, Shingtai Company; 3,000 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 600 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 3,760 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ballaarat s—200 bales twist, J David.

Tientsin s—200 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tientsin s—50 bales twist, C Bhowanidas; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT pays the following extraordinary tribute to the Theosophical Society in one of her latest utterances :—"It works in India, and Hinduism revives; it works in Ceylon, and Buddhism becomes active; it works in the Parsee communities, and Zoroastrianism begins to shake off its modern materialism, and to show a dawning spirituality; it works in Christendom, and a new spirit of tolerance and liberality is seen. Truly, by its effects has it proved itself to be a nucleus, and herein lies its value. Through it the Indian Rishis affect Hinduism; through it the Badhisattwa inspires Buddhism through it Zoroaster breathes into Parsee-ism; through it Jesus awakens Christendom; through it Mahommed is striving to arouse Islam."

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay 18th April, 1902.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so at once, as they are required for inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer.

2. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 25th instant, at 9 p.m.

Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their Prize lists and Prizes which will be distributed at the Distribution.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles (Rifle Association) Prizes will be distributed at the same time.

At the conclusion of the Prize giving there will be a short Dance supplemented by a few songs. Admission to the prize giving this year will be by Ticket for all except Ladies and Members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Staff who will attend in Uniform.

Dress for Officers—Mess Dress (Red or White).

Dress for N.-C. Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th April, 1902.

1. Members, who have not returned their arms and accoutrements are requested to do so at once.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1902.

IN OLD MADRAS.

MR. DAVID LEIGHTON has just published through Messrs. Combridge and Co., of Bombay and Madras, a remarkably readable volume, dealing with old Madras. "Vicissitudes of Fort St. George" is the title, and into the story of the old factory Mr. Leighton plunges without preface, introduction or apology. Madras, he tells us, does not, like most of the cities of this world, owe its origin to favourable conditions of land or sea or river, but entirely to a product which was obtainable in its neighbourhood, and that product was long-cloth. The history of Fort St. George begins with the year 1639, just at the time when John Hampden was disputing the authority of the King to levy ship money, and the foundations by Mr. Francis Day were laid in anticipation of the sanction of the Company. In those days the Company's servants "enjoyed the inestimable privilege of being almost beyond the reach of their masters." They were indignant at Day's action, but success had already crowned his efforts by the time their censure reached him, and the new factory became a favourite. It was soon raised to a presidency, and could give many of the older factories points in the matter of prosperity. Fort St. George taught them something too on the subject of administration. Sir Edward Winter the first governor after the Restoration, was one of the most noteworthy teachers. He was personally known to Charles II, had been in the service of the Company before, and was believed by the Directors to be a strong man, suitable for their purpose. In some ways, quoted by Mr. Leighton, he more than justified their expectations. In order to enforce the payment of some money due to the Company by a native broker, he erected a gallows and prepared to have him hanged. "This had the desired effect," writes Mr. Leighton, "and if the action be condemned as unjustifiable, it must be remembered that in those days drastic measures were necessary towards people who outraged the rules of Society." Unfortunately for Mr. Leighton's moralizing, after the broker paid up the money, it was misappropriated by Winter to his own use. He ruled with a high hand, and added considerably to his reputation by his treatment of Mr. George Foxcroft, the person sent out in 1665 to succeed him. Foxcroft was a Roundhead. The bitter feeling between parties at home was not then allayed, and it was reflected at Madras. "Winter was a Cavalier, and had moreover some reason for annoyance at his unexpected recall. When, therefore, it was reported to him that the new arrival and his son had been speaking disrespectfully of the King and of the Established Church, his indignation was excessive. Winter seized them both, and kept them in prison for three years, and meanwhile he resumed the governorship." Governors such as Sir George Winter would relieve the monotony of existence in these days. But the variety is as extinct as the dodo.

To-day, when every other telegram brings news of bloodshed elsewhere, it is undesirable to follow the history of Fort St. George and its Governors through all the scenes of carnage, which are duly chronicled in the volume. Mr. Leighton has plenty to tell us of the people themselves in their social and domestic lives, and makes it interesting enough to enable us to skip the record of blood and glory. He traces the transition of the Company's servants for the primitive simplicity of the seventeenth century to the scarlet and gold, blue and silver, flowered silks, velvets, buckles, ruffles, periwigs, swords and three cornered hats. The palanquins became luxurious and stylish. At table they dined off silver plates and drank the soft wine of Shiraz, and luxurious Madeira as well as Rhenish, Soye and small beer. The general table was abolished in 1722, and the juniors had a mess of their own for many years after. There was a library for such as liked reading, but in education they were sadly deficient. Their handwriting was so bad that the Company's books could not be entrusted to them, and in 1719 Mr. Collett complained that no one in the place was able to translate a letter from French into English. They had much leisure, few amusements. They were not sufficiently religious to keep up Saints' days, and from want of healthy occupation, became narrow-minded and quarrelsome. The records are said simply to teem with accounts of squabbles. There were disputes at Council, at table, in the warehouses, in the streets, in the church. But out of evil came good. Mr. Gyfford in 1685 grew weary of the constant bickerings of his neighbours, left the Fort and built himself a suburban residence. His example was followed, and plots of land were acquired by others, some on the way to Trivatore, and some along the margin of the Cooum. It is not difficult now, says Mr. Leighton, "as one drives through Napier Park or the Mount road, to picture the bungalows and the green lawns in front of them, sloping to the water's edge. They were easy of access; there were predecessors of the Wallajah and Government bridges, and they were called the Town bridge and Triplicane bridge respectively. There was little sport beyond cock-fighting, and the servants of the Company spent most of their leisure in drinking, dicing and card-playing. They exercised an influence for ill on the troops. In 1676 we find the Company's chaplain made a solemn protest against these and other backslidings, and wrote to the Directors that the wickedness of the junior portion of their civil servants and of the soldiery, were simply appalling. How vastly things have altered. In these days it is the junior portion of the civil servants and the soldiery who complain of the wickedness of Indian chaplains.

Social life had few attractions at any time, and we find Captain Malcolm, Military Secretary to General Harris, at the close of the eighteenth century, writing to his sister: "My evenings do not pass unpleasantly. I have a most agreeable home and if disposed to visit, which I seldom am, I meet a welcome in families both genteel and lively. As to ladies—I don't know that we have any positively fine. But we have several good mothers and some promisings daughters, and what more would you wish?" And here is recorded another change in the fashions. From excessive drinking, powdered hair, ruffles and shoe-buckles, we find men of fashion more moderate in their libations, wearing pantaloons and hessians, top boots and buckskins, blue coats and buff coloured waistcoats. Evening dress consisted of a blue coat and white-waist coat, black pantaloons, buckled tight at the ankle, striped silk stockings, and opera hat. The rank and file of the army still wore queues, but officers and gentlemen cropped their hair close. Ladies discarded their fair dresses, donned clinging garments and "bared their pretty necks as though prepared for the guillotine." To-day, Bombay is only fourteen days from Paris, and changes in fashion reach us months before they percolate through the English provinces. It is marvellous, in the days when the voyage occupied six or eight times the period it does to-day, how rapidly changes of manners and customs as well as modes and costumes, travelled to this country. In Oxford Street an assembly-room, called the Pantheon became fashionable. An ambitious building in Egmore, therefore, became the Pantheon of Madras, where for many years subscription masquerades, balls, banquets, concerts and theatricals were held. The entrance-hall of the Government Central Museum and the room adjoining its northern side are believed to be the sole remains of this once celebrated house. One of the most remarkable men of Madras was the Rev. Dr. Andrew Bell, who, by persistent asking got appointed to eight army chaplaincies in Bengal, all of which he held simultaneously. He lived for both worlds and retired in 1796 with a fortune of £25,000, and made himself more famous after his return to England by introducing what he called the Madras system of education, which was nothing more than employing the older pupils to teach the younger. Mr. Leighton has put into popular form and language the history of Madras from the time of the establishment of the factory and the building of Fort St. George, and it must be admitted that the Madras system of recording local history is the most attractive which has yet been presented. Extracts from old records and cuttings from ant-eaten correspondence we have had in endless quantity. Bombay and Bengal in this respect may take a wholesome lesson from Madras.

THE SHOOTING OF AUSTRALIAN OFFICERS. THE Melbourne papers give accounts of the circumstances in which two Australian officers were executed after a Court-Martial for having shot unarmed Boers. It is possible that all the facts have not yet been made public, but on the statements made by officers and men returned from South Africa to Australia, the case appears to have been one in which some allowance should have been made for the extreme provocation under which the offence was committed. The incident for which the officers were tried took place in August last. When information regarding it reached the military authorities, Major Lenahan was sent to enquire, and on his report the General Commanding the District ordered Lieutenants Morant, Hancock and Witton to be court-martialled. As the result of the trial, Lieutenants Morant and Hancock were shot, and Lieutenant Witton was imprisoned on a sentence of penal servitude for life. While he was under arrest at Pretoria, awaiting trial, Lieutenant Morant gave an account of the circumstances leading to his arrest, and with this the statements of other officers and men agree. Put briefly, it comes to this. A body of the Bushveldt Carbineers commanded by Captain Hunt of the 10th Hussars, having attacked a number of the enemy had to retire, leaving the Captain wounded. When reinforcements were obtained, the Carbineers returned and found Captain Hunt dead, with his neck broken and his head battered. One of the dead officer's native servants declared that the Boers had first tied a rope around the captain's neck, and had drawn it tightly against a tree to break it, and afterwards one of them stamped on the officer's head with his heels. This maltreatment of their leader and friend intensely incensed the young officers. "I felt" said Morant, "most horribly angry; in fact, I felt savage," and small wonder. Shortly afterwards the Carbineers captured a Boer who was wearing some of Captain Hunt's uniform. The officers, all Lieutenants, tried him who were dressed in khaki by drum head court-martial, and ordered them to be shot. It was a rough and ready tribunal, and no doubt much less judicial in its procedure than a court-martial composed of more experienced officers, but something must be allowed for the feelings of the men who had seen the mutilated remains of their comrade and leader. It is true that the intensity of their feelings, may have effected their judgment, and to that extent the tribunal may scarcely have been fair. But of few military tribunals in the field can it be said that they approach the civilian view of fair and reasonable procedure, and in this case the fact that the captured Boers, suspected of the murder of the wounded officer, were submitted to a form of trial, shows the anxiety of the Australians to act as fairly as they could. War is not favorable to the cultivation of the gentler virtues and sharp and summary methods become the natural order in the field. It would have been, of course, the strictly correct course for the young Australians to have sent their prisoners forward to be dealt with by the superior military authorities. But a review of all the circumstances suggests that a punishment less than the capital sentence would have adequately met the default of the officers who probably but forestalled the verdict that would have been passed by a superior tribunal on the Boers they executed. The trial of the unfortunate officers was conducted, and its sentences carried into effect with the utmost secrecy and probably in so ordering matters, the military authorities considered they were acting in the best interests of the Colonial forces, who have distinguished themselves so greatly throughout the war. It is suggested that the proceedings of the Court Martial were kept quiet in order to save a good many Australian soldiers, and to avoid a result which might bring discredit upon Australia. However that be, it speaks well for the loyalty and good sense of the Australian Colonists that they have received the news of this unfortunate affair so quietly and reasonably. They keenly resented the imputation implied in the phrase of the British officer who knew the Colonials so little as to call them "white livered curs." But both in the sequel to that episode and the recent unhappy incident the Australians have shown that if they send their sons to fight as soldiers of the Empire, they recognise that they must be subject to the discipline and rules laid down for the soldiers' conduct. Two of the officers concerned in this deplorable affair are dead, but the third is languishing in prison. Efforts are to be made to secure his release, and it will be a graceful recognition of the spirit in which the Colonies have assisted the Motherland during the war if His Majesty the King be advised to set Lieutenant Witton at liberty.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY. THE vital statistics for the past week show a very satisfactory decline in the mortality from all causes compared with the preceding seven days. The total number of deaths for the week ended on Tuesday was 1,368 or 313 fewer than in the previous week, and 539 less than the number recorded a fortnight ago. The plague deaths numbered 664, a decrease of 166 compared with the total of the previous period, and it is to be noted that this number represents the lowest point reached since the decline of the present epidemic began. Compared with the corresponding week of last year, when the characteristic decline of the season's epidemic was pronounced, the plague mortality last week was less by 34 deaths. Satisfactory as the comparison with last year in this respect appears, the health of the city this year shows a much greater improvement in other directions. At this time last year 303 deaths from fevers were recorded. During the past week the mortality registered under this head was 93. This latter figure, too, compares most favourably with the 170 and 200 recorded in the two immediately preceding weeks. The deaths from phthisis and respiratory diseases last week totalled 268, or twenty-two fewer than in the preceding seven days and 76 less than in the corresponding period of last year. There were during the past week 62 fatal cases of diarrhœa and dysentery and sixteen deaths from small-pox. In regard to the latter disease, the figure represents the largest weekly total of deaths from the malady recorded this year.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Arabia with the homeward mails of the 12th instant arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. yesterday.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. China with the outward mails of the 11th instant left Suez at 6 a. m. yesterday.

H. M. S. SPHINX, Commander W. Kemp, R. N. arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Jask, which port she left on the 13th instant.

THE Volunteers who are going home for the Coronation, will be either, it has been decided, given passages on the same conditions as British soldiers, or can proceed home paying their own passages. Officers will be given free passages in the same manner as army officers.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 1st March amounted to Rs. 4,398; being an increase on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 233. The total earnings from 1st January to 1st March were Rs. 34,951; being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 491.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 1st March, amounted to Rs. 3,165, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 16,603. The total earnings from 1st January to 1st March, were Rs. 2,37,116; being an increase on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 1,18,711.

DEWAN BAHADUR K. KRISHNASAWMY RAO, the Dewan of Travancore, will be invested, we learn from a Madras paper, with the most exalted Order of Companion of the Indian Empire at the forthcoming Delhi assemblage.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, under the authority vested in him by the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892, has been pleased to nominate Mr. John Pollen, B.A., LL.D. (Dub.), I. C. S., Barrister-at-Law, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 15th was, 1,363, giving a death-rate of 91·33 per annum per thousand as against 118·40 the corresponding period of last year, and 102·70 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 93 died from fevers; 664, plague; 16, small-pox; 8, measles; 1, leprosy; 129, phthisis; 53, diseases of the nervous system; 139, affections of the respiratory organs; 41, diarrhœa; 21, dysentery; 47, still-born; 111, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 70; Brahmin, 51; Lingaet, 9; Bhattia, 10; Hindu of other caste, 772; Hindu low caste, 149; Musalman, 231; Parsee, 28; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 27; Eurasian, 4; European, 8; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 310 as against 194 the corresponding period of last year, and 150 the average over the past five years.

Two paragraphs appear in the Home papers received by the last mail with regard to the new and improved Enfield rifle, which is to be adopted universally for the British Service. The main point of disagreement is that one states that the clip magazine on the Mauser principle will hold ten cartridges, the other gives the number of cartridges as five. For the rest it is stated that the breech mechanism is that of the Mauser, with several improvements. The bolt is quite new, being without the slide cover, and the mechanism has been fitted with thumb screws, so that the action can be taken to pieces by the soldier without the aid of tools. The barrel is to be five inches shorter than that of the present weapon, but the effective range has been maintained by improving the rifling and giving it a sharper twist. The sighting is said to be far in advance of anything yet tried. To allow for windage, the foresight—a minute white bead—can be moved from side to side. The butt has an aluminium plate instead of brass, and is hollowed out in the thickest part to correct the balance, thus rendering the weapon lighter than the present pattern. It will be remembered that Reuter gave the decrease in weight as 24 ounces; the paragraph quoted from speaks of 17 ounces. If the weight is only reduced by 17 ounces, the new weapon will be slightly heavier than the Mauser and the Mannlicher.

M. ZOLA AT HIS WORST.

(BY A. T. QUILLER COUCH.)

IF columns of "Literary Gossip" took account of the things that really matter, or could attain to them, we might from time to time feed our curiosity on some such paragraph as this: "The partnership between Mr. X, the eminent novelist, and some two score of his inveterate admirers has been quietly dissolved. No flowers"—or roses, roses, if you will, but never a spray of yew: for the severance may be pathetic, but is not the least bit tragic. The author goes his way with a gathering crowd about him, in which the defection of a faithful few will not be seriously felt; and the faithful few stand and gaze after him—that is all. There has been no painful rupture—nothing to mar their friendliness or weaken their good wishes: they neither regret nor are ashamed of their raptures at earlier stages of the road.. Only, "dedit deus his quoque finem": they have "no further use" for Mr. X, and are happy to believe that he has no further need, at any rate, for them.

To be sure, Mr. X may miss those voices of his prime. Some of the most eminent authors of my acquaintance have a wonderful ear for a dropped note in the chorus of applause.

Not one guessing what it was that fail'd me,
While along the way as they adored,
Thousands, thousands shouted in accord—

is apt to be the burden of their remonstrance. But they share their disappointment with many of the greatest; and there is no disgrace in it, for the severance by no means necessarily dates from any real, or even any supposed, decline in their work. I think it pretty safe to guess that a great many readers, thitherto faithful, failed Thackeray between "The Newcomes" and "The Virginians," or between "The Virginians" and "Philip." Yet all three are great novels. And "Middlemarch" is a great novel: nevertheless, my strong impression is that a number of George Eliot's admirers finished with her when they closed the last volume of "Middlemarch." They did not wait (I would lay stress on this) to be puzzled and bored and chocked off by "Daniel Deronda." Possibly they pleaded "Daniel Deronda" afterwards by way of justification; but, in truth, it was the more masterly work which decided them. We have here no "mauvais pas" such as daunted Browning's worshippers when they came to tackle "Fifine" on the top of "Hohenstiel-Schwangau," and "Red Cotton Nightcap Country" and the "Inn Album" on the top of these. There is no question here of a "Balaustion's Adventure" (or "Exhaustion's Imposture," as Rossetti wickedly christened it). If I am right in believing that for many diligent readers "The Newcomes" broke one spell and "Middlemarch" another, in each instance the spell was broken by a masterpiece.

The truth is that with many—perhaps most—authors the diligent reader comes to a point at which he exhausted their formulæ. They—good men—are by no means exhausted: they continue to produce masterpieces: and it is only the revenge of old affection—it comes only through the study we gave because we loved them—that we know they are but repeating themselves, and can do little henceforward but repeat themselves. It is the inveterate, not the invertebrate, admirer who continues to respect where he can no longer read.

LA BETE HUMAINE.

These reflections are suggested—oddly enough, writes Mr. Quiller Couch in the "Daily New" by coming on an English translation of M. Zola's "La Bete Humaine"—a work I loathe, by an author for whom I never had the smallest affection. But there was a time when M. Zola as a novelist seemed a highly interesting as well as an imposing figure. His was a determined, self-respecting, aggressive talent. The public discussed him for reasons which had very little to do with art; artists, because he preached a new doctrine which, if accepted, must revolutionise the whole craft of novel-writing, and preached it with a solemnity so pathetic that not to pause and give it a hearing would have been less than human. On examination the "Roman Experimental" proved to be a more or less logical handling of a radical confusion between art and science; but then it was seen that a break-down or two in M. Zola's theory scarcely affected his practice, which obviously obeyed several of the traditions he most unsparingly denounced. And so he continued to write novels amid the respectful wonder due to a man who toils on with immense industry, and never seems to doubt his own plenary inspiration.

One continued to wonder and to respect; but it became increasingly difficult to read him. By degrees it grew evident that the formulæ of these ponderous novels, with their pseudo-scientific pretensions, were one and all the same: and, the formulae once known, with the material—finance, ecclesiology, veterinary surgery, warfare—upon which it was next to be applied, one could reach the result without labouring up the cataracts of M. Zola's eloquence. I think it was "La Terre"—that great thumb-fingered, blundering mastetpiece—which first warned me that life, after all, was short, and M. Zola's art unconscionably long; but it was "La Bete Humaine" which beat me. I have dipped into several of its belauded successors, and once even took a determined swim against the current of "La Debacle"—but this was rather for the sake of hard exercise than with any hope or desire to reach the end. For, in truth, there is no end with M. Zola. He merely draws breath, and begins to say the same thing over again about something else.

JACK THE RIPPER.

It was La Bete Humaine which (to speak vulgarly) blew up the peep-show. Mr. Edward Vizetelly, who has recently translated it for the English market under the title of "The Monomaniac" (why not "The Human Beast"?), recommends it to us as "one of the most powerful novels that M. Emile Zola has written," and, again, "certainly one of the most dramatic novels that M. Emile Zola has ever penned." Others, with whom I for one should feel more in accord, might describe it as about the most noisome product of fiction. That I protested some time ago, as a believer in free speech and "unlicensed printing," against the persecution of M. Zola and his publishers (Messrs. Hutchinson) in this country, does not commit me to dissemble my opinion of a book which takes for its theme an "irresistible prurience for murder," and for its hero a diseased man, whose "victims must be women, just like that baneful criminal who was performing his hideous exploits in the streets of the City of London in utter defiance of the police, about the time Mr. Zola sat down to pen his remarkable novel, and from whom, may be, he partly took the idea."

"There is a story," says Socrates in the "Republic, "that Leontius the son of Aglaion, coming up one day from the Piræus, under the north wall, on the outside, observed some dead bodies lying on the ground at the place of execution. He felt a desire to see them and also a dread and abhorrence of them; for a time he struggled, covered his eyes, but at length the desire got the better of him, and, forcing them open, he ran up to the dead bodies saying, "Look wretches, take your fill of the fair sight!" It is precisely to such prurience that "La Bete Humaine" appeals, and would appeal more effectively were it less cumbered with that stagey melodrama which M. Zola the theorist denounces, and to which M. Zola the novelist is a constant prey. At one time, when our stipendiary magistrates were making penny dreadfuls responsible for half the juvenile crime in London, I bought and read a large number of specimens. I found little harm in them; certainly nothing comparable with the harm this theme of an irresistible itch for murder might work in a man of shattered nerves and diseased imagination.

The sinister suggestiveness of the theme is luckily weakened in the writing, though not by anything M. Zola does well—rather by everything he does badly. "The story," says Mr. Vizetelly, "teems with incident from start to finish." In other words it is clockwork melodrama with the actors made up to look like illustrations from a work on social pathology. I have a great respect for Mr. Vizetelly. If I mistake not, he and his father have both suffered bravely for their belief in M. Zola. And I have not the smallest doubt that M. Zola wrote this book in deadly serious conviction that he was evolving something scientific. But how Mr. Vizetelly or any other sensible man can so mistake these wooden puppets and their machine-made story, passes my guessing.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPTURES BY IAN HAMILTON.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

Lord Kitchener reports that Ian Hamilton's columns have captured 136 Boers west of Klerksdorp.

The 145 Boers given as killed and wounded between Middleburg and Standerton were killed, wounded and captured.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 17.

The following casualties are reported from South Africa:—

April 11th, at Roival, killed, Captain Stanley Salter, Imperial Yeomanry; wounded, since dead, 2nd Lieutenant A. H. Bull, 21st Mounted Infantry; dangerously wounded, Major J. W. G. Roy and Lieutenant P. Hammond both of the 21st Mounted Infantry; severely wounded, Captain E. S. Penrose, 21st Mounted Infantry, Lieutenant R. A. Chaloner, 11th Mounted Infantry, Captain Lance, 19th Bengal Lancers attached to Imperial Yeomanry, and Lieuts. F. A. Flint, John Anderson and H. J. Kitchen, all Imperial Yeomanry; slightly wounded, Captain H. C. B. Phillips and Lieut T. R. Jackson, both Imperial Yeomanry.

April 13th, near Roberts' Drift, on the Vaal River, wounded, since dead, Trooper T. Martin, 20th Hussars; killed, Corporal J. Edelstone; severely wounded, Corporals A. G. Rowlands and T. Kershaw, Trooper T. Rothery and Shoeing Smith P. Murray, slightly wounded, Trooper S. H. Metcalf, all 3rd Hussars.

April 14th, died of enteric at Carnarbon, Lieut. Treamearne, 5th Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment and from dysentery at Pomax West, 2nd Lieut. Lewis, 1st Battalion Welsh Regiment.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SPIONKOP DESPATCH.

LORD ROBERTS' COMMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL, 17.

General Sir Redvers Buller in his Spionkop despatches says that Sir Charles Warren never attempted to execute the prescribed plan.

We lost our chance, he says, by his slowness. He seems a man who can do well what he does himself, but cannot command, and I can never employ him again in an independent command.

"I ought to have assumed the command myself, but feared discrediting Warren in the estimation of the troops."

Lord Roberts in commenting on the above says that if Buller considered his orders were not being properly executed, it was his duty to intervene and nothing should have deterred the Commander-in-Chief insisting on this most important enterprise being conducted as he thought right.

ISSUE OF THE NEW LOAN.

TEN TIMES COVERED.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The New Loan of £32,000,000 has been issued at 93½.

The prospectus announces that sixteen millions have already been placed.

It is stated that the Loan has been ten times covered, and it is understood that Rothschilds, Barings and Morgans took half.

LORD SALISBURY HAS AUDIENCE OF THE KING.

Lord Salisbury had an audience of the King to-day, after a meeting of the Cabinet.

THE BUDGET

CONTINENTAL PRESS OPINIONS.

The Continental papers regard the Budget proposals as a reversion of England to a Protectionist policy and therefore highly significant.

They express admiration for the promptitude of Parliament in passing the corn and flour taxes, at the first sitting.

CORN DUTIES AND THE PRICE OF BREAD.

British experts are of opinion that the bread of the poor will not be affected, but that superior loaves may possibly be a farthing higher.

Stock-keepers, poultry and pig farmers are adversely affected.

At a meeting of feeding meal importers in London, it was resolved to protest on the ground of the importance of stock-keeping as compared with grain-growing.

THE STAMP DUTY.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has promised to consider a scheme to save small cheques from the new duty.

ILLNESS OF QUEEN WILHELMINA.

Queen Wilhelmina is ill and conflicting reports are again current disquieting to the Dutch who believe in a recurrence of the previous trouble.

The issue of bulletins has begun and state that she is suffering from general lassitude and high temperature, but is making satisfactory progress at present.

CITY OF BENARES ASHORE.

The steamer "City of Benares" has gone ashore in a fog near Beachy Head, but has been refloated without sustaining any damage.

[The City of Benares is a steel screw steamer of 6,750 tons gross, she is a new vessel, having been built only last year by Messrs. Workman Clark and Company, Limited, at Belfast, and owned by Messrs. G. Smith and sons. Her dimensions are,—Length 460 feet, breadth 55 feet. She sailed from Calcutta on the 16th March last for London, and called at Colombo, sailing thence on March 22nd.]

THE TRIAL OF KRITZINGER.

A belated report of Kritzinger's trial states that the Crown Prosecutor as witness produced a letter of Kritzinger's addressed to Scheepers proving Kritzinger's humanity. On his acquittal the members of the Court shook hands with Kritzinger.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The Bombay Mails of the 5th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DISTURBED IRELAND.

CRIMES ACT TO BE ENFORCED.

SUPPRESSION OF THE LEAGUE.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

A proclamation issued by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland enforces Sections three and four of the Crimes Act in certain districts and Section two in other districts, providing summary jurisdiction by special juries.

The change of venue is applied to nine counties in Ireland, where the League is most active.

The most important result of the Proclamation enforcing the Crimes Act is the power it gives to suppress the League as a dangerous Association in the districts which have been proclaimed.

EXCLUSION OF CHINESE FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The Washington Senate has adopted a Bill renewing the Chinese Exclusion Law.

THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES

SURRENDER OF A LEADER.

The important Filipino leader Malvar having surrendered unconditionally, all organised resistance in the North Philippines is terminated.

THE BELGIAN CONSTITUTION.

THE MOTION FOR REVISION.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST DEMONSTRATIONS.

Stringent measures to maintain order in Brussels have been taken in connection with the debate on the revision of the constitution.

[Consequent on the rejection of the proposal for universal suffrage by a narrow majority of the Belgian Parliament, M. Vandervelde, the Socialist, gave notice of a motion, the effect of which is to resolve the House into a Constituent Assembly for the purpose of considering the revision of the Constitution. In this he was supported by the whole of the advanced sections of the House.]

THE CRAVEN STAKES.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The following is the result of the race for the Craven Stakes:—

Port Blair	1
Kearsage	2
St. Alwyne	3

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 17.

P. W. D.

Mr. W. C. Davis, Deputy Examiner of Accounts has been granted one year's leave from the 2nd instant.

Major S. L. Craster, R. E, is posted to the North-Western Railway and Mr. W. R. Field, Assistant Engineer, to the Khushalgarh-Kohat-Thal Railway.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

The plague returns for the week ending 12th inst. show 24,380 deaths in India, Punjab accounting for 16,281.

The mortality continues to decrease in Bombay Presidency and Bengal.

THE FAMINE.

The numbers under famine relief show a little change this week. They are likely to increase during the next few months. The present total is 369,331 of whom 217,548 are in Bombay Presidency.

ARCOT MISSION COLLEGE.

WEALTHY AMERICAN'S GIFT.

MADRAS, APRIL 17.

Mr. Ralph Voorhees, a wealthy American philanthropist has made a gift of 25,000 dollars to the Arcot American Mission College, Vellore, in response to an appeal for help.

The College authorities have agreed to name the college after Mr. Voorhees' wife. This gift, together with a Government grant, will bring the sum at the disposal of the College to a lakh of Rupees.

The money will be spent in providing, among other improvements, hostels and boarding-houses for students.

The Hon'ble the Rev. Dr. Miller, who presided at the College celebration, made an interesting speech, alluding to the alliance between England and America, which has been noticeable in India for many years in the co-operation of the two countries in labouring for the educational advancement of the country and in other philanthropic works.

LORD AMPTHILL AT COIMBATORE.

MAHOMEDANS AND EDUCATION.

Lord Ampthill last night received an address from the Mahomedans of Coimbatore calling attention to several grievances, under which their community is suffering, the principal of them relating to education and employment in the public service.

Lord Ampthill pointed out that in the matter of education Mahomedans were given special concessions. He denied that the present system of education was such as to favour Hindus at the expense of Mahomedans. The real difficulty lay, as had been frequently observed, in their religious education being allowed to unduly interfere with secular education in its earlier stages.

Instead of being pessimistic, his Excellency thought the Mahomedans should take a hopeful view of the matter, for, as far as he could see, there was every sign of the community advancing on progressive lines.

Regarding employment in the public service, there were numerous opportunities offered them in the lower grades, and in the higher grades it was purely a matter of education and intellectual capacity. His Excellency said he was glad to see the Mahomedans strenuously striving to qualify themselves for these.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, APRIL 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Golconda left here this afternoon.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The Clan Lane steamer Clan Ranald arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar 3 31-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 13 16
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 3-4
Bar Silver	24 1-2

HOCKEY.

ROYAL ARTILLERY vs. CATHEDRAL SCHOOL OLD BOYS.

YESTERDAY evening on the Cooperage a hockey match was played between the 19th R. A. and the Cathedral School Old Boys. A fast and interesting game resulted in a draw of one goal each.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya presiding.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES

In accordance with a notice of motion Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved that in the opinion of the Corporation it is desirable that the posts of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses and those of Meat, Cattle, and Market Inspectors be given hereafter only to duly qualified Veterinary Surgeons, or Medical Graduates if available, as recommended by the 7th International Veterinary Congress of Veterinary Surgeons from all parts of the world, held in 1899 at Baden-Baden, Germany, wherein it was unanimously resolved in the interest of the individual States as well as of the public welfare, 'to appoint only graduated Veterinary Surgeons as Meat Inspectors and to base all meat inspections upon scientific and practical principles.' He said that the matter was very important as many diseases including tuberculosis were communicated from lower animals to human beings and he had therefore no doubt that the Commissioner would take necessary steps in the interest of the general public.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconded the proposition

Mr. Haji Usuf in opposing the motion challenged Dr. Sukhia with all his medical and veterinary knowledge to perform the duties of the Superintendents of Markets with the same skill and ability as they were now being performed.

Mr. Mehta said he did not see that there was any reflection in the resolution upon the present Superintendent of the Markets. The recommendation to the Commissoner was by no means imperative, and he thought the proposition as it stood was perfectly justified. He thought that if possible it was preferable to have qualified men on such positions.

The resolution was carried.

LIGHTING OF THE CITY

The Corporation considered the report from the Executive Engineer as to the means for securing light of proper brilliancy in the public lamps of the city. The report stated that the light given from the public lamps at present was not less than the minimum specified in the agreement with the Gas Company, and therefore the question resolved itself into one of additional lighting. In the opinion of the Executive Engineer, the best means of improving the existing lighting of the city in ordinary seasons when daily variations in temperature was not very great, would be to erect extra lamps between each existing lamp which would have the advantage of concentrating the light upon the road itself with a considerable less wastage of light than would be the case were a light used of greater intensity. These extra lamps could, for the sake of economy be extinguished at 10 p.m when the bulk of the traffic had ceased. If the Corporation agreed in this view of the case and determined which of the public streets should have better system of lighting, an estimate would be prepared and submitted. The Executive Engineer was however of opinion that in the present state of things when the question of future lighting of the streets with electricity-vapourized oil or other means was under consideration the existing arrangement might be allowed to continue.

With regard to the absence of penalty clause in the Gas Company's contract, the Executive Engineer stated that there was nothing on record to show the reasons why the proposal as regarded penalties was dispensed with when the contract was discussed in 1895. However, it might be noted, that no payment was made for light which went out before midnight and that half the stipulated rate was paid for lights which went out after midnight.

Dr. N. N. Katrak proposed that the Executive Engineer's report be recorded. He said it was a matter of regret that penalty clauses were not inserted in the contract with the Gas Company.

Mr. S. D. Khote seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST SCHEME No. I.

The Commissioner asked for and obtained urgency for the consideration of the following notification issued by the Bombay Improvement Trust in respect of an alteration in scheme No. 1: "Pursuant to Section 27 (1) of the above Act, notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provisions of Section 29 (2) of the said Act, altered the said First Nagpada Improvement Scheme already notified in the "Government Gazette" of Twenty-second day of December 1898 by including in it the acquisition of the property containing 224 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Ward Nos. 3493-95 and Street Nos. 21-22, Peerkhan Lane. A plan of the additional property now proposed to be acquired can be seen at all reasonable hours at the office of the said Trustees at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay."

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola proposed that the notification be recorded, which was agreed to.

HORSE-TRAINING IN BOMBAY.

Mr. J. Macdonald moved that in accordance with the resolution of the Standing Committee the Commissioner be authorised to comply with the recommendation of the Commissioner of Police to the effect that the bed of the Storm-water Reservoir at Clark Road be allowed to be used for training horses. He said he did not think any gentleman would be bold enough to have any objection to this resolution, in view of the dangerous locality in which horses were at present trained to the difficulty of finding other places.

The resolution was carried.

COMPILATION OF MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

On the motion of Mr. James Macdonald the Corporation sanctioned a grant of Rs. 4,000 from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of purchasing 400 copies of the compilition of Municipal matters prepared by Mr. L. W. Michael 3rd Assistant Assessor.

MUNICIPAL DEPOSITS.

Mr. James Macdonald moved that the Corporation approved under Section 122 of the Municipal Act, III of 1888, as amended by Act I of 1894 the Standing Committee, subject to any orders which may be passed by the Corporation, of the selection of the following Banks, for the deposit, during the year 1902-03, at interest in current accounts or for any fixed periods up to the limit of six months, of such surplus moneys at the credit of the Municipal Fund as are referred to in Sub-Section (2) of the above-quoted Section:—(1) Comptoir National D'Escompte de Pairs. (2) Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. (3) National Bank of India, Limited. (4) Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. (5) Bank of Bengal."

The motion was adopted.

JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola proposed that excerpts from the proceedings of the Committee's meeting held on the 5th March be recorded.

Mr. K. M. Shroff complained of the inadequate salaries of the masters and pointed out an instance from the proceedings of the school committee's meeting, where a school mistress was appointed "sub pro tem" on a salary of Rs. 10 per month. Certainly a coolie could earn more than Rs. 10 per month and he (Mr. Shroff) wondered how they could expect an efficient mistress for a school for such a paltry salary, which came to something about five annas a day.

Mr. D. E. Wacha thought that the Joint School Committee was a grand humbug. He himself had been on the committee for two years and he found that they could not make a headway owing to their being tied down by Government regulations. Until they divested themselves of the Government Rules nothing should be done in the matter (hear, hear) and no advancement could be made in primary education in Bombay (hear, hear).

The resolution was carried.

THE LATE MR. D. F. KARAKA.

On the motion of Dr. Master the following letter to the Secretary from Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji was recorded:—"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 18th March 1902, and to request that you will be so good as to convey to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay the best thanks of myself and the other members of my late father's family for the honour they have done to his memory, for their kind remembrance of the services he had rendered to the City, and for the sympathy they have expressed for us in our heavy bereavement.

THE TANSA DUCT

Mr. James Macdonald moved that the Report of the Sub-Committee appointed by Standing Committee Resolution, dated the 30th October 1901, on the proposal made by the Commissioner, to strengthen certain portions of the Tansa Duct at Bhandup, be approved and adopted and that sanction be given to the Duct being buttressed as proposed by the Sub-Committee at a cost not exceeding Rs. 4,470.

The proposition was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3 p. m. on Monday next.

MR. BENNET BURLEIGH, the war correspondent, tells a good story of Lord Kitchener:—"Certain column leaders, whenever reporting that they had seen the Boers, and flung a shell or two at long bowls at the enemy, and exchanged rifle fire, invariably wired the Commander-in-Chief, Pretoria, substantially: 'During the action several Boers were seen to drop from their saddles.' The thing was becoming monotonous, for Lord Kitchener of Khartoum insists that only those actually 'gathered' shall be counted. So quite recently he has taken, when receiving the 'seen to drop' messages, to wiring back to the distinguished officers: 'I hope when they fell that they did not hurt themselves.'"

BOMBAY SERVICES.

PRIVILEGE leave on full pay for one month from the 9th June is granted to the Honourable Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, High Court of Judicature, Bombay.

Mr. P. E. Percival, B. A. (Oxon), Bar.-at-Law, I. C. S., acts as Political Agent, Jath State and Daphlapur Estate, during the absence of Mr. W. W. Drew, B. A. (Cantab.) I. C. S., on leave.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Wapshare, Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. G. Jacob, I. C. S., is appointed Judicial Commissioner in Sind and Judge of the Sadar Court in that Province, vice Mr. H. Batty, M. A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, I. C. S.

Mr. F. M. Gadney is appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thar and Parkar, vice Mr. J. A. Wallinger proceeding on leave.

Mr. W. C. Holman acts as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, vice Mr. K. A. Reinold proceeding on leave.

Mr. W. W. Wellis, Superintendent of the Thana Special Prison is granted privilege leave for one month from the 5th May.

Mr. J. W. A. Weir, First Grade Judge and Sessions Judge, has been allowed an extension up to the 31st July, of the furlough granted to him.

The services of Mr. F. K. Boyd, I. C. S., are placed at the disposal of the Government in the Home Department with effect from the 1st May.

Mr. F. J. Varley, I. C. S., acting Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, is allowed privilege leave for two months and eighteen days in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months and twelve days.

Dr. J. H. Walsh becomes District Medical Officer under the Famine Code for the Panch Mahals District.

The Reverend M. C. Sanders is appointed Senior Chaplain of Karachi.

Mr. W. T. Morison, I. C. S., has been appointed to act as Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and Famine Departments, pending further orders.

Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C. I. E., I. C. S., has been appointed, on return from leave, to act as Chief Secretary to Government, during the absence of Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, M. R. A. C., I. C. S.

Mr. W. L. Harvey, C. I. E., I. C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, has been allowed an extension of furlough for three months.

The services of the following officers are replaced at the disposal of the Government in the Home Department: Major E. B. Lang, I. S. C., Captain O. A. Smith, I.S.C., Captain C. H. C. Grace, I.S.C., Captain J. W. Milne, I. S. C., Captain R. E. Phillip, I. S. C., Lieutenant R. L. C. Wilkinson, I. S. C. and Lieutenant W. H. L. Snakespear, I. S. C.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT SYRIA.

THE Hired Transport Syria, Captain W. H. Haughton, R. N. R., will sail for South Africa to-day with the remainder of the Syce Relief Corps and drafts of the Cheshire Regiment, South Lancashire Regiment, and Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Each draft comprises one officer and 150 men. The drafts of the South Lancashire and Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders will be railed to Sassoon Dock by one special troop train, from Deolali, which is timed to arrive at 7 a.m. to-day. The draft of the Cheshire Regiment, which is now at the Colaba Depot, will march at the Sassoon Dock at 7 a.m. to-day for embarkation. The Syce Relief Corps comprises one British officer, 7 native officers, 91 men, rank and file and 795 followers. In addition the Syria takes one officer, R. A. M. C., one man Bengal Cavalry, one officer I. S. C., one officer Lincoln Regiment, one Assistant Surgeon, and 2 Hospital Assistants. The Syce Corps will be railed to Wari Bunder in two special mixed troop trains from Igatpuri, which are timed, to reach Wari Bunder at 6 and 7-30 a.m. respectively to-day. On arrival the native troops and followers will load their baggage into carts, and then will proceed to Frere Road disinfection station and from thence after disinfection, will march to No. 14 Victoria Dock, for embarkation in R. I. M. 'Lighters,' for conveyance to the transport. Captain Herrick, R. A. M. C., and Assistant Surgeon D'Souza, have been placed in medical and subordinate medical charge of the troops during the voyage. The following are the names of the officers, Major Napier, 1st Cheshire Regiment, Lieutenant Thompson, 2nd A. and S. Highlanders, Captain Lestrange; 2nd South Lancer Regiment; Captain Spencer, I. S. Corps; Captain Plunkett, Lincoln Regiment; Captain Herrick, R. A. M. C. Assistant Surgeon D'Souza, I. S. M. Department.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY AND THE UNIVERSITY GARDENS.

RUMOURS have been current in the past week to the effect that the Bank of Bombay is in treaty with Government for the lease of the University Gardens, or a part of them, as a site for the Bank's proposed new premises. The statement that the most charming open spot in the Fort was to be built on, naturally created much alarm. One correspondent writing to us, took occasion to assail the Improvement Trust for so much as considering such a proposal. But the ground is not vested in the Trust, so is quite safe, so far as it is concerned. The University authorities regard the report as too horrible for contemplation, as however magnificent the Bank building might be, it would detract from the beauty of the Senate Hall and Library, in addition to occupying ground which is now a favourite resort of citizens residing in the Fort. We are glad to be able to state, however, that the whole story is incorrect. The Bank is in want of a suitable site for its projected new premises; but it is not in negociation for the University Gardens or any portion thereof. That being so, there is no necessity to publish our correspondent's trenchant remarks on men and matters. It is a fact, however, that the idea was under discussion two years ago, but Government refused to grant the site.

ARRIVAL OF FREIGHTSHIP OLYMPIA.

THE Freightship Olympia, 3,457 tons Captain C. Osborne, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Glasgow via Liverpool. She has brought a general cargo and the following details:—Captain and Mrs. Waring, R. A. M. C., Lieutenant L. T. Raikes, R. F. A., Lieutenant and Mrs. E. S. Kimber, 1st Wiltshire Regiment, Lieutenant and Quarter Master Mr. R. L. W. Ashworth, 5th Dragoon Guards, 166 non-commissioned officers and men, 49 women and 12 children. They will be landed to-day and attached to the Colaba Depot pending despatch to their destination.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA LAWN TENNIS.

IN the second round of the Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Tournament (doubles) last evening Messrs. Fischer and Barraclough beat Messrs. Pechey and Bromley 6-0, 6-5. In the second round of the singles Mr. Milne beat Mr. Cheetham 4-6, 6-5, 6-2 and Mr. Cowie beat Mr. West 3-6, 6-2, 6-4.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,

IT will please the friends of Miss Millard's School for the Blind to know that Rs. 658-4-0 were realized from the concert given in its behalf by Miss Clara Procter.

AN interesting journalistic novelty is being started in Vienna in the shape of a farthing daily newspaper, or to be quite accurate a "Kreutzer" paper, that coin representing the fifth of a penny. It will be about the size of the "Pall Mall Gazette," and will consist of eight pages of reading matter and as many of advertisements.

THE UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION AT ALIGARH.

A MAHOMEDAN UNIVERSITY ADVOCATED.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Mr. A. Pedlar and the Rev. Dr. Mackechan, members of the Universities Commission, arrived at Aligarh on the morning of the 11th inst. and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day recorded the evidence of the Hony. Secretary of the Mayo College Trustees, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Bahadur.

In his evidence the Nawab referred to the general complaints of the unsatisfactory character of the University. He complained of irregularities in examinations as illustrated by the very great fluctuations in the percentage of successful candidates annually passed. He laid great stress on the enquiry and loss of time resulting from students who had failed in only one subject by a small number of marks being required to re-appear and pass again in all subjects. He also complained that as a second language the instructions in Persian and Arabic was practically of no use whatever. He admitted the necessity of hostels, but pointed out that it was more difficult to manage a hostel than to establish a College. Hostels to be successful required the united and combined efforts of capable European and natives, otherwise they would be no better than caravansarie.

INSTRUCTION IN THEOLOGY

was, in his opinion, indespensably necessary, but it was also equally desirable that people of the right type should be entrusted with its supervision to prevent ill-feeling being bred between the different sects of the Mahomedan community. In conclusion he said that a Mahomedan University was the idea of the late Sir Syed Ahmedkhan Bahadur, K. C. I. E., LL. D., and had been fully defined by that gentleman. He handed to the Members of the Commission a University scheme which had been prepared in 1873 by Mr. Syed Mahmood, Barrister-at-law, and said that the wants of the Mahomedan community could not be supplied unless they had a University of their own.

The members inspected most carefully the College and its grounds, and at 8 p.m., sat down to a sumptuous dinner provided by the trustees of the College, which was partaken off by about 400 persons, including students.

In proposing the toast of the King Emperor the Hon. Secretary Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk said that Lord Curzon had done much for the prosperity of both the country and its people, but what he had specially to be thanked for, was the issuing of this Commission. It was a question of vital importance which affected the welfare of the whole community at large, who were most anxious as to what the results would be. Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan, Barrister-at-law and a Trustee of the College in a lengthy and eloquent speech praised the education imparted by the College both religious as well as secular, the methods followed in the training of the character of the students and the advantages derived by the mixing of the Professors and Teachers freely with the students which he said went far towards strengthening and fostering feelings of loyalty and devotion to the British Government. He concluded by proposing the toast of the Members of the Commision.

Both toasts were received with acclamation, and drunk with enthusiasm.

Mr. Zareef Hossain, a student and vice-President of the Siddons Union Club attached to the Mayo College on behalf of the students, next addressed the company, thanking the Members of the Commission for their visit to the College.

In reply Mr. Pedlar said:—"I thank Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Saheb for the kind reception accorded to us. This Commission has been instituted by the Viceroy Lord Curzon and no Viceroy was more interested in the cause of education than the present. The Commission is the result of the Educational Conference held last year at Simla. Lord Curzon desired to know the facts about the present condition of education in India which might help to suggest remedies for any defects. Ere I joined the Commission I did not consider it to be such a complicated business as it has proved during the last two months. In the course of my work on the Commission, I have received contradictory evidence about certain points. I have met Sir Syed and have a very high idea of his ability to deal with the facts of Indian education. I had gained many impressions about the College from various sources, and I am glad to say that my anticipations have been more than fulfilled. Character can be trained on educational institutions only and I have observed that this work is carried on at Aligarh in an excellent manner. I appreciate the advantage of the mixing of professors with the students. In conclusion I once more thank Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Sahib for the honor done to the Commission by this unique entertainment.

Rev. Dr. Mackechan said:—Permit me to add my words of thanks for the kind and hospitable welcome you have accorded us. When I looked into the programme and found that the name of Aligarh was omitted from it, I suggested that some of us should visit such a great centre of education. As a result of my suggestion the Commission divided into two parts and we have come to visit you. Our visit has revealed to us quite a unique and distinct phenomenon in College life and Indian Education. Aligarh was reported to be the home of eloquence, and listening to the speeches made by your worthy chairman (Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Bahadur), my learned friend on the left (Sahebzada Aftab Ahmadkhan) and your Vice-President of the Union (Zareef Hossain) I have come to the conclusion that the report had a true foundation. You don't let your guests off without their contributing at least half an hour's speech. I am not prepared to fulfil your expectations. But I may say a few words in connection with the work of the Universities Commission. You have thanked us for our visit to this College, but your chief thanks are due to the Viceroy not only for the initiation of the movement, but also for the assurance that the Commission will not be without its results and that something useful and important will come out of it. You have welcomed the appointment of the Commission. I assure you that every member of the Commission feels that he has been entrusted with a sacred and solemn task. While I went round your quadrangle this afternoon, I marked with sacred and solemn feelings the realization of the ideals of men who gave themselves entirely to the single-minded devotion of its Great Founder. While you are proud of those who are among you, you are prouder of the memories of those who lived among you. Your professors have close connection with your students and this feature is the best feature of your College and your splendid residential boarding house. The working of your boarding house with the united efforts of the European Professors and native teachers have shown us how the hostels should be worked in India and what benefits can be accrued from them. I was much struck with one thing that Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk said in his evidence to-day. He referred to the fact that the word Hostel was on every one's tongue. In all parts of India the founding of hostels and boarding houses was spoken of as one of the plans of the future but it was evident that few people realized the true meaning of the work Hostel and had any idea of the incessant work, the constant vigilance, the careful supervision which such a system entailed and few realized that even with all this unless there were close and sympathetic relations between the students and the Professors and other officers in charge of them, their efforts were doomed to failure. Unless they had a high ideal of what was meant by a hostel or boarding house, it was of no use to think of establishing such institution. My 27 years' experience in India tells me that there in no other place where it is a greater privilege to work. I find that Indians show a greater sense of gratitude, loyalty, obedience and attachment as a reward for the efforts of those who spend their lives upon working for their welfare. My best friends are to be found among the students. When I see before me hundreds of students who will go out to occupy important positions in India I feel that the institution is the centre of great and extensive influence. I may also add that from our visit to Aligarh we have learnt many things from you and your Professor that will surely bear fruit in the Commissions In conclusion you will permit me to repeat my words of thanks for the privilege you have given us of drawing benefit from this grand entertainment.

MR. H. SCOTT LESLIE

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

MR. H. SCOTT LESLIE's second entertainment, which, as already announced, he will give to-night in the dining hall of the Great Western Hotel, will be the last he will give in this city. To-morrow he proceeds to Matheran, where he has a professional engagement, and from thence he contemplates a tour through the hill stations, Simla being his objective. A more delightful exponent of Chevalier's character songs and sketches than Mr. Scott Leslie, one could hardly hope to see, and there is no doubt that in India he will meet with the appreciation which his talent merits. To-night Mr. Leslie proposes presenting a programme which is even more attractive than the one he gave last Saturday. While containing all the specialities of his previous programme the intrest of to-night's entertainment will be enhanced by the addition of some of Chevaliers older poductions, such as "The future Mrs. 'Awkins" and "Our Bazar." He will also give one of Mel. B. Spurr's oldest and prettiest musical recitations, "If we only knew." There will be plenty of variety and altogether the programme should prove highly attractive.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

COL. GRIMM'S DOWNFALL.

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN DECLARATION.

ABDUL AND HIS COURT.

PARIS, MARCH, 23.

As the Grimm espionage case seems to be assuming more importance, the following information, which a Paris Correspondent has obtained from a trustworthy source, may be of interest. It is important inasmuch as the date is traced when Col. Grimm first made the acquaintance of certain German officers which led to his subsequent career as a paid spy. "In February 1894," says the writer informant, "I was at Monte Carlo, and one day as I was on the terrace three men came out of the Casino, and commenced speaking in Russian. One of them complained that he had lost all his money. He turned out afterwards to be Grimm, then a captain. Opposite them were seated two white-mous) tached gentlemen, and one of them leant across and spoke in Russian to Grimm, saying that he too had lost some money. I did not see them again until I caught sight of the whole five in the Casino, evidently very friendly. Grimm was playing again. That evening I introduced myself to the gentlemen, and learned that one of the white-moustached men was colonel of the German etat-major. For a week I saw the five men together, and on one occasion Grimm said that, thanks to money which the colonel had lent him he had been able to recoup his losses." From the above, therefore, it is to be gathered that in February 1894, in Monte Carlo, Grimm was first approached on the question of spying. Unquestionably the German Intelligence Department traded upon the inherent love of the Russian officers for gambling, and sent German officers who could speak Russian to Monte Carlo for the purpose of enlisting them as spies. Gambling in any form is forbidden in Russia; hence the officers always drift to Monte Carlo, which place was without doubt made the meeting-place in the years that followed for the disposal of the plans. One can readily believe that Grimm was an honest man until he met the German colonel, for he had not had the opportunity till then of meeting officers of the German army. Colonel Grimm at that time was a man of middle height, with a round face and a little grey beard a la Boulanger. One point which the observer could not fail to notice was the artistic tapering of his fingers which were long and thin; and he had a habit of constantly examining his nails. General Pouzerewski, who was stated to be implicated and who is at Nisa says that three months ago he lost his wife and on the advice of his physician he had left Warsaw. He had also offered to return to Warsaw immediately on Colonel Grimms arrest, but the Russian authorities wired that they had no need of his presence.

Replying to a question in the Chamber regarde ing the Franco-Russian Declaration, M. Delcass said that for France to take action in China that country would have to be attacked in her integrity or hampered in her development in such a way that the interests of France were hampered. For a Great Power to hesitate in such cases would be to abdicate its position. The storm might break equally well in the south of China as in the north. It was to the interest of all the Powers alike for China to remain independent and open to the enterprise of the whole world. There were no opposing forces in the Far East, but a concurrence of forces in the direction of the maintenance of the "status que" and of peace. That was, at all events, the idea which France and Russia attributed to all the signatory Powers of the Pekin Treaty. The view taken by Russian public opinion of the Franco-Russian Declaration, is that its chief value lies in the testimony it bears to the community of action of the two Powers not only in Europe but also in the Far East. The interests of France and Russia in China will now, it is hoped, be strenuously defended by both in common, and the Declaration is therefore regarded as adding new strength to the armour of the Dual Alliance. Furthermore, it is hoped that the Chines Government, which, it seemed, was beginning to be greatly encouraged by the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement in its resistance to the Russian Government with regard to the definite settlement of the Manchurian question, will now show itself infinitely more accommodating, in view of the tone, alike firm and pacific, of the Franco-Russian Declaration, which, it is held, should prove to the Chinese that the Anglo-Japanese Agreement does not in reality furnish them with any means of settling the Manchurian question at their own convenience and in a manner prejudicial to Russian interests. The Declaration is also well received by Russian public opinion, for the reason that it reduces to the vanishing-point the supposition which was beginning to gain ground abroad that the Dual Alliance was being seriously weakened by the discontent caused in Russia at the part taken by French capitalists in the Bagdad Railway enterprise, which, as is generally considered here, seriously and directly menaces the political and economic interests of Russia.

The Kaiser has received his brother Henry who slept through two days and two nights during his homeward voyage, only being awakened at meal times. Torpedo boat "D 2" has been renamed "Alice Roosevelt." The Prussian Minister of Education, Dr. Studt, has ordered schools to teach children from a text book upon the dangers of intemperance, and the Emperor expresses his approval of Earl Grey's scheme. The commercial treaties still encounter Agrarian opposition, and, although the Reichstag is off for its holiday, the luckless Committee on the Tariff Bill has only dealt with 43 out of the 846 items on the programme. Like a jury, it will have to sit until its work is done, and its members will probably be paid—a constitutional innovation, so far as the Reichstag is concerned—although the local Parliaments in Germany already remunerate their legislators. There is some improvement in the depressed labour market, and £15,000,000 out of the Russian loan of £19,000,000 has been placed in Germany. The curious feature of this loan is that "guilders, roubles, marks, and pounds sterling" are invited, but not francs. In other words, France is left out of the list of tenders.

A Correspondent has just had an interview with a personage who has lately arrived from Constantinople, and is one of the few persons who have of late been admitted to the private rooms of the Sultan Abdul. He states that for the last three years the Sultan has been so obsessed by fear of treachery, even on the part of his few trusted retainers, that he has had three rooms especially constructed in the palace, with a passage encircling them, and guarded by a hundred special police agents. In these rooms he lives. His doctor and two attendants of high rank are forced to eat plentifully of every dish before he touches it. He never sleeps in bed, but on a long chair, and then only for an hour at a time, ever starting up in affright. He carries two loaded revolvers. The continual strain has affected his health completely, and he is becoming quite crazy and a plaything in the hands of those few whom he trusts. Many of those who disappear, do so in reality on the evidence of others, who perjure themselves in order to get anyone "removed" against whom they have any private spite. It is not many months ago, states my informant, that the Sultan, suspecting treachery on the part of three of the inmates of his harem, shot them with his own hand before their companions. The correspondent's informant was afraid to give him any actual facts, but stated darkly that before the year was out, all Europe would be startled one morning by a coup de main, sudden as successful, but of what nature exactly he could not worm from the man. You will see shortly, was all he could learn.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has sent the followeing telegram of sympathy to the family of the late M. Tisza: "From the depths of my heart I share the sorrow of the family and the country for the statesman who has passed away. I have lost in him one who was dear and loyal to me, and whose memory I shall preserve beyond the grave with feelings of grateful respect." After Kossuth, Deak, and Andrassy, Tisza was the most prominent man in modern Hungarian history. He was descended from a wealthy Calvinist family in Grosswardein. He did not enter public life until 1859, when he discovered his talent as an orator while urging the necessity for the Hungarian to adhere to the Calvinist faith. He entered Parliament in 1861, and in 1875 founded a Liberal party of his own, which occame so strong that it soon commanded a Parliamentary majority and took the reins of government. He succeeded in reconciling the Hungarians to Andrassy's Eastern policy and what was more difficult still, to the occupation of Bosnia, and obtained a majority such as no minister had ever had before him. This gave him almost unlimited power, which he used for enforcing his policy of Magyarising Hungary, utterly regardless of the German elements which constituted it, and had helped so essentially in making it a modern State. The undeniable success of this policy proves that he was right in all he did, but the Transylvanian Saxons who maintained their German language, customs, and names were, so to say, annihilated and totally Magyarised in a space of twenty years. In 1890 Tisza, after having been Premier only for a year, withdrew from public life, and lived on his estate near Grosswardein for the last twelve years. For all his services to his country, says our Vienna Correspondent, he never accepted a single reward, and all the distinctions the Emperor offered were declined with thanks. He remained the typical Calvinist to the end, austere to shabbiness, and his black velvet mantle with the moth-eaten sable with which he appeared at Court functions was proverbial. Count Tolstoy's condition has improved. During the last few days the patient's strength has noticeably increased. A Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg says that he sleeps well, and his appetite and general condition are good.

The Muscovite Empire is in serious trouble. Rioting is not confined to students at St. Petersburg and Moscow. It has broken out even in an undistinguished provincial town like Poltava. At the capital Cossacks whipped women out of the streets, but elsewhere the soldiers have shown unusual repugnance towards severe repression. In Finland open and indirect opposition renders the formation of General Bobrikoff's "conscription boards" a matter of the utmost difficulty, and all the members of the Medical Board have resigned rather than have any part in the examination of conscripts. The attempt to establish a "cabinet noir" for the suppression of newspapers has failed for the present, and private letters may not be opened at the post office until the recipient has been sent for. Finlanders, moreover, retain the visionary right to use the police for damages after a domiciliary visit. However, the bureaucracy reels under the discovery of Colonel Grimm's treacherous sale to Germany of the Franco-Russian military plans. The Czar is said to be bitterly incensed against the numerous high officials who are implicated. German now knows whether, in the event of war, the first blow will fall from Russia or from her ally. In a purely Franco-German war each side can calculate upon the other's tactics, owing to the restricted length of frontier. But when Russia enters into the arena there are many alternative courses open: and to disclose the secret of the campaign is thus an infinitely graver lapse than that of which Dryfus was accused.

Mr. Harry de Windt reached Yakutsk last month en route for Behring Strait and New York. Mr. de Windt says that he and his companions had had a rough journey from Irkutsk, the terminus of the railway, which had occupied 26 days, but that he had successfully accomplished two thousand miles of his land journey since leaving the railway. During this ride he had employed over seven hundred horses. The members of the expedition, though well, had suffered much from the extreme cold. The thermometer ranged between twenty and fifty degrees below zero, and blinding snowstorms prevailed. The authorities at Yakutsk strongly advised Mr. de Windt's party not to go north on their way to Behring Strait, stating that the climatic conditions this year were so much worse than usual, that it would be extremely harzardous for them to attempt the journey. Mr. de Windt, however, declared his intention of leaving for the Artic on Feb. 16, and hoped to reach Sredni Kolymask, a distance of 500 miles, by the middle of April. Should he, however, says Reuter, not be able to reach that point by May, he expected that he would probably have to remain in that settlement until the winter, when sleighing would again become possible. A Foreign Office paper gives the details of a convention between this country and Persia extending the system of telegraphic communication between Europe and India through Persia. Article I. states that it is agreed that, in addition to the present line of telegraph from Teheran to Bushire, and submarine cable thence to India, already established, a three-wire line of telegraph shall be constructed by the Persian Government from Kashan to the Baluchistan frontier, via Yezd and Kerman, traversing wherever possible, inhabited districts. It is also provided that one wire will be used by Persia for its local work and the remaining two wires will be for international traffic. The convention will remain in force till 1925, or as long as Persia's debt for the construction of the line remains unpaid.

HIGH COURT.—April 18.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.

After appellate side business is over.

For Judgment.

1-01—Little and Co—Bertram Shimwell and others vs Kursondas Kalianjee—Bhaishunker K and G.

Motion.

1198-Mirza and M—Ahmed Saheb bin Goolam Mohidin vs Mulla Mahomed Peakar and others—Muljee C and V.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

241-92 25-'0—Payne G S and M—Champsy Purbut and others vs Mowjee Shamjee and others—Ardeshir H D and Co—Part heard.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1185—Ardeshir H D and Co—Choonilal Nagindas vs Mathuradas Damodar and others—Edgelow G and W and Thakurdas and Co.

1187—Thakurdas and Co—Dwarkadas Shamjee vs Mathuradas Damodhur and others—Edgelow G and W.

1201—Edgelow G and W—Makandas Tulsidas vs Maneckbai widow and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

1202—Malvi H and M—Jetha Vishram vs Bai Ajbai widow—Payne G S and M.

1203—Payne G S and M—Ebrahimbhoy Rahimbhoy vs Foolbai and another—Nanu and H.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Russell.

Motion.

—Crawford B and Co—Chabildas Lulloobhoy and another vs Essabhoy Mulla Abdeally—Framjee and D.

Testamentary Suits for Consent Decree.

35-00—Bhaishunker K and G—Bhagwanlal Chaganlal and others vs Gordhun Nursee and another—N M Cama.

15-02—N M Cama—Gordhundas Nursidas vs Bhagvanlal Chaganlal and others—Bhaishunker K and G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

53-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—The New Great Eastern S and W Co, vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and others—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.

After the Appeal Court.

1-01—Smetham B and N—Hormusjee Jamasjee vs Ardeshir Hormusjee Tadiwala and others—Kanga and P, F and D and S B and N—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkur.

For Judgment.

72-01—K B Mehta—Bai Navivahoo widow vs Purshotum Canjee and another—Daphtary and F and M C and V.

For Consent Decrees.

13-00—Mirza and M—Rakhmabai widow and others vs Jugubhoy Tuljaram and others.

139-01—Muljee C and V—Keshowjee Kanjee vs Mohanjee Dewchund and others—Wadia and G and M C and V.

47-01—K B Mehta (for pauper)—Ramchundra Janardhun Munt vs Vinayek Ramchundra Munt—Shamrao and M.

89-01—Jamsetjee and R (for pauper)—Vishnoo Krushnajee Kadam and others vs Dhurmajee Gunput Kadam and others—In person.

705-00—K B Mehta—Gunput Dajee Chawan vs Luxmibai widow and others—Sorabjee and J and K B Mehta.

For Withdrawal.

843-00—Pestonjee R and K—Runchordas Tribhowandas vs Buttonbai and another—Pestonjee R and K.

For Decree Absolute.

646-01—Nanu and H—Hormusjee Maneckjee Dadachanjee vs Kazi Ismail bin Kazi Goolamali.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

804-0—Unvalla and P. Runchardas Tribhowandas mody vs. Soonderdas Cursondas, Wgelow G. and W.

654-00—Khunderao and S—Hajee Esmail Hajee Essack vs Khatizabai and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

61-01—Sorabjee and J—Byramjee Sorabjee Pochu vs Framjee Sorabjee Pocha—Jehangir and S.

28-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Gunga widow vs Bai Foolbai and others—Payne G S and M.

206-01—Sorabjee and J—Trimbuck Maneck and others vs Munjee Keshowjee—Bhaishunker and K.

9-01—P N Billimoria—Ramjanally Jewanbhoy vs Khatizabai widow.

36-02—Sorabjee and J—Virjee Javat vs Gangjee Jewraj and others—In person.

31-02—Little and Co—Jader Mahomed Taleeb and another vs Ismail Abdool Rehman—M J and M.

95-01—Tyabjee and Co—The Advocate-General vs Runchordas Vundravandas—Edgelow G and W.

883-01—Mantri and B—Pandrinath Balcrishna vs Shantaram Balcrishna and another—Little and Co.

24-02—Payne G S and M—Thurdas Sewjee vs Govind Visram and another—Unwala and P

THE MARQUARDT CONCERTS.

LAST NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

After last night's concert at the Novelty Theatre, one can well understand the enthusiasm which has previously greeted Herr and Madame Marquardt during their tour through India. Both are artistes of the very first rank, but it is doubtful whether a Bombay audience ever had the opportunity of listening to better music than these talented musicians discourse. It would be folly to say that the house was full, but considering the difficulty of attracting the public to an entertainment of any kind at this time of the year, the attendance was a real compliment to the performers. From the first Herr Marquardt enthralled his audience. In the beautiful and difficult "Fantasie Faust" of Sarasate, he proved himself immediately not only a thorough master of technique, but a musician. That he was applauded goes without saying. But probably Mendelssohn's "Concerto" was better liked. His playing of the Andante was without a blemish, blazing out into the merry and triumphant Finaile by his playing was a revelation of skill and of art. His other selection was Bazzine's well known "Hobgoblin Dance" a sprightly and fantasitic measure, full of quaint melody and surprising harmonies. It is not every artiste who has the power of leading his audience to forget artiste and instrument, everything but the beauty of the music he produces; but Herr Marquardt does possess this power. His rendering of Bazzini's composition was met with an undeniable recall, and as an encore he played a difficult fantascia in "Annie Laurie." The harp is now an almost unknown instrument. Comparatively few people are aware of its charm and its beauties, especially in the hands of an accomplished artiste. Madame Marquardt last evening played as probably no other musician can play on the harp. Her rendering of the lovely "Chants Seraphiques" (Zabel) was from every standpoint magnificent. This composition is said to be the most difficult written for the harp, but the easy grace of Madame Marquardt's execution could not have been excelled, nor could the quality of her music. Her second contribution was an irresponsible little fantasia on the "Last Rose of Summer," the rendering of which brought down the house. Herr and Madame Marquardt subsequently collaborated in three violin and harp duets, the first of which—Ernst's well known fragmentary "Elegie" with all its pathetic beauty was rendered in a manner inimitable on its charm. Another feature of the entertainment was the appearance for the first time in Bombay of Mr. F. W. Gymer, whose rendering of "Good Bye" suggetted that he commands a reputation which many vocalists would envy. His singing was sonorous and artistic. A further charm was added to it by a beautifully played violin obligato written by Herr Marquardt himself. Another charming item was Mrs. Stanley Smith's rendering of Gounod's sweet composition "Ave Maria." She also was loudly applauded. To-night another programme will be given by Herr and Madame Marquardt at the Novelty Theatre, and one should be safe in anticipating that the attendance will be even larger than it was last evening.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE MAHOMED MEHDI THARIA TOPUN.

Mr. Inverarity applied that the hearing of the matter do stand over till the first court day after the vacation. The application was granted.

RE HEMRAJ VALLABHDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Davar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE JAVERILAL CHAGANLAL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for three months' extension of the interim order. His lordship granted the application.

RE FRAMJEE PALLONJEE MISTRI.

Mr. Inverarity appeared for the Municipal Commissioner to show cause against the rule granted to the insolvent on the 9th inst., for the withdrawal of his petition.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvant, applied that the rule be allowed to stand over till the disposal of the appeal made by the insolvent.

The matter was accordingly allowed to stand over

RE MOHANJEE UMERSING.

On the application of Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted an interim order:

RE BALLARAM TUKARAM.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE TARACHAND SOMCHAND.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, applied for a rule nisi calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the petition should not be dismissed. Counsel said the insolvent had filed his schedule so far back as 1890, but had done nothing in the matter. His lordship granted the application.

RE GORDHANDAS RUTANSEY AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. Ardesir Kapadia the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE BHUGANDAS LULLOOBHOY.

Mr. Davar appeared for the insolvent and Mr. Rivett-Carnac for the opposing creditor, and by consent, the examination of the insolvent was allowed to stand over till the 11th June next.

RE KURSONDAS LUDHA.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of his interim order.

RE NANAKCHAND JAVARILAL.

Mr. Manker applied for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. His lordship granted the application.

RE W. M. SMITH.

Mr. Manker for the insolvent applied for leave to file a fresh petition. The application was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Nanabai Ganpatrao, Nowrojee Dorabjee Cooper, Ramjee Dhondi, Chaturbhuj Virjee, Dhondu Atmaram, Jeejeebhoy Ardasir Lakdawalla, Syed Hoosein Shustri, Muncherjee Sorabjee Lalla, Yenku Appajee, Sulleman Sumar, and William Smith.

OPEN AIR ENTERTAINMENT.

An open-air variety entertainment was given last night in the compound of the St. Mary's School by the members of the St. Mary's Ex-Students' Union, assisted by some local amateurs for the benefit of the school. The first part of the programme comprised a humorous sketch by Mr. George Arnold, and a song and dance by Mr. W. Tyler. Mr. C. Pinckney was heard to advantage in the song "Down the Vale". Mr. B. Defrece was in his usual humorous mood, and his comic song evoked much amusement and laughter. "Two Othellos," an original Negro absurdity in one act by Mr. George Arnold, was the last item on the first part of the programme. The second part was opened with a Valse by the ex-Students' orchestra. Mr. Cornwallis Smith was as good as ever, and he had to reply to an encore He was followed by Mrs. L. W. Michael, whose melodious rendering of "Molly the Marchioness" elicited loud applause. Mr. L. Mongini took the next turn. Mr. J. Molini, the well-known Tenor, gave "A che la morre" a piano trio by the Misses Decosta and "The Knock-Abouts" in their comicalities by Messrs. W. Tyler and A. Walker were the concluding items on the programme. A word is due to the Rev. Father Sheffer who had worked with much energy for the success of the entertainment.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

A most useful Veterinary Book is now attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing Ailments and Accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle. —Distemper, Mange, and Eczema in Dogs.

Caution.—Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." The name and address of the sole makers, Condy & Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, is at foot of label. Condy's Fluid can be obtained everywhere through Chemists and Stores.

M. ZOLA AT HIS WORST.

(Concluded from page 4.)

As for poor Caboche's torture at the hands of the examining magistrate—a scene in which "the author lays bare all the abominable system of French criminal procedure"—the same thing has been done better by Gaboriau or by Du Boisgobey (and I think, by both).

Nor, if the book were worth a good translation, has it received one. "The blood rushed to his head, his fist of a former porter were clenched." "The small shunting engines went and came without intermission. Similar to sharp and prudent housewives, the activity of their movements could barely be heard as they glided along with muffled wheels, and a discreet whistle—." But who has seen prudent housewives gliding along with a discreet whistle? "He would have torn out her heart with those horny fingers of a former workman." "There seemed to be a regular confusion at this troubled hour when day glides into night, and it looked as if a tremendous smash would ensue." "At moments his heavy eyelids closed with fatigue, without him ceasing his supervision." "An incrsscent crisis of craziness." "It was like a carnal house." "At three-quarters of an hour past seven, day was breaking—" but in England we say "charnel-house" and "at a quarter to eight." These be scarcely gems to lay at the feet of one whom his admirers address (I believe) as "The Master."

THE INDIAN VOLUNTEERS AND THE CORONATION.

"Cordite" sends the following justifiable protest to the "Pioneer:"—It would be interesting to know on what lines the representatives of the various Volunteer corps, who are to proceed to England for the Coronation Ceremony are being selected. As far as is known at present, each officer commanding appears to be adopting a different method of his own. It is said that in one corps the men had to cast lots; that in another, physique and appearance were the first considerations, provided, of course, the men concerned were keen Volunteers; that in another it is looked upon as a reward for long service, and the oldest Volunteers have been selected, regardless of their height figures, appearance, habits &c.; that in another, selection has been made by influence and favour; that in one case it carried great weight that two of the candidates had been in England before. Further, is, in your opinion or in the opinion of any of you readers, an ex-Tommy, aged over 60 and one who, as he says, "left the Harmy in Heighty," a true representative of the Indian Volunteers? When it was decided to send a small body of Indian Volunteers, it was surely intended to send good specimens of Anglo-Indians and Eurasians, to show the people in England what the Indian Volunteer force is chiefly composed of just for the same reason as types of the Native Army are beingsent. They surely do not want to see ex-Tommies or military men in staff employ, the likes of whom they can see in thousands daily comin back to England as Volunteers. The number of Volunteers going from India is ridiculously small—100 men out of a force of over 30,000—and surely officers commanding in making their selections should do so with the view to these 100 men creating as good an impression as they can. If the men are not truly representative in every way, it is, I maintain, an injustice not only to the individual corps concened but also to the whole Volunteer force in India, for that force will surely be judged by, the contingent sent. It is a great pity that the Government of India did not lay down certain lines on which selections were to be made instead of leaving things to the jumbled idea of officers commanding and their adjutants, and to favour. This would have ensured men of a certain type being sent, instead of the present mixed lot, that is apparently bound to go, owing to the officers commanding being allowed to follow their own ideas discretion. The men would also have known at once what their chances were of being selected and very much less disappointment and heart-burning would have been caused than at present.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 17.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Kalianrai Damodarai, fourth grade Depy Asst Political Agent, Palanpur, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 1st May, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

It is hereby notified that Capt W Beale, Third Asst Political Resident, Aden, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India a further extension on medical certificate till the 4th Sept 1902 of the leave granted to him in this Dept Notification No 6866, dated the 2nd Oct 1901.

In supersession of this Dept Notification No 1163, dated the 4th Feb 1902, Rao Bahadur Chimanrai Harrai, Supt of Japti Estates, in Kathiawar, is granted leave on private affairs for six months, four months of which should be on full pay as a concession for Famine duty.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr P E Percival, B A (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, I C S, to act as Political Agent, Jath State and Daphlapur Estate, during the absence of Mr W W Drew, B A (Cantab), I C S, on leave or pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave on full pay for one month from the 9th June is granted to the Hon'ble Mr Justice N G Chandavarkar Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay.

The services of Lieut Col A Wapshare, Cantt Magte, Deesa are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept, with effect from the date of his handing over charge of the office of Cant Magte, Deesa.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G Jacob, I C S, to be Judicial Commr in Sind and Judge of the Sadar Court in that Province, vice Mr H Batty, M A, Cantab Bar-at-Law, I C S.

Under Sec 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Govr in Council is pleased to empower Khan Saheb Ardesar Fardunji Dalal, Mamlatdar, taluka Broach, and Magistrate of the second class in the district of Broach, to pass sentences of whipping.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.—Mr F M Gadney to be Asst Supt of Police Thar and Parkar, vice Mr J A Wallinger proceeding on leave; and Mr W C Holman to act as Asst Supt of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, vice Mr K A Reinold proceeding on leave.

Rao Saheb Narayan Govind Chandorkar, Mamlatdar, taluka Jamner in the district of Khandesh, is appointed, under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

Mr W W Wellis, Supt of the Thana Special Prison, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 5th May 1902 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal, Huzur Depy Collr, Thana, to act as Supt of the Thana Special Prison, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr Wellis or pending further orders.

Mr J W A Weir, first grade Judge and Sessions Judge, has been allowed by the Secy of State for India an extension up to the 31st July of the furlough granted to him.

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Govr in Council is pleased to empower Major J B Smith, M B, Supt of Matheran and Magistrate of the first class in the district of Kolaba, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 260 of the same Code.

Azam Chhaganlal Harilal, Head Karkun, taluka Matar in the district of Kaira, is appointed, under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

Rao Saheb Sakharam Amrit Palsikar, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Sirur in the district of Poona, is appointed, under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Erratum—In Govt Notification No. 2388, dated the 9th April 1902, published on page 545 of the "Bombay Govt Gazette" of the 10th instant, Part I, for "Mr Leggatt" in line 9 of paragraph 2, read "Mr Rendall."

The services of Mr F K Boyd, I C S, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept with effect from the 1st May 1902.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bhimajee Narayan, late a Forest Guard in the Belgaum Range of the Belgaum Forest Divn, is hereby declared incapable of serving Govt again in any capacity.

Mr F J Varley, I C S, acting Depy Commr, Upper Sind Frontier, is allowed privilege leave for two months and eighteen days in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months and twelve days, with effect from the 26th May 1902 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr J K N Kabraji, Asst Collr, Kaira, is granted an extension by five days of the furlough allowed to him by Govt Notification No. 1398, dated 27th February 1902.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev M C Sanders is appointed Senior Chaplain of Karachi.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of Govt Notification No 1309, dated the 5th March 1902, it is notified that Mr W T Morison, I C S, has been appointed to act as Secy to Govt, Revenue, Financial and Famine Depts, pending further orders.

Mr S W Edgerley, C I E, I C S, has been appointed, on return from leave, to act as Chief Secy to Govt., with charge of the Political, Special, Judicial, Legislative and Separate Depts, during the absence of Mr J W P Muir-Mackenzie, M R A C, I C S, or pending further orders.

Mr W L Harvey, C I E, I C S, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

2nd Battn B B and C I Ry Vol Rifle Corps:—"Appointments. Capt L I B Hulke, 1st Batton The Buffs (East Kent Regt), to be Adjt in succession to Capt W T Buck, with effect from the 7th March.

Asst Surgeon Ramchandra Shivaji Poredi, L M and S, is promoted from the third to the second class of Asst Surgeons with effect from the 2nd April.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept:—Major E B Lang, I S C; Capts O A Smith, C H C Grace, J W Milne, and R S Phillips, I S C, Lieuts R L C Wilkinson, and W H I Shakespear, I S C.

White and Sound Teeth.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

A C.M.G. COURT-MARTIALLED.

NAVAL COMMANDER DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

A court-martial assembled on board the "Sans Pareil," port guardship at Sheerness, for the trial of Lieutenant-Commander Carr, C.M.G., of H.M.S. Circe., employed on fishing protection duty in the North Sea, on five charges of having committed acts prejudicial to naval dicipline in matters relating to the canteen. Prisoner pleaded not guilty to all the charges. The first charge was for not complying with the King's Regulations relative to the formation and management of canteens—Lieutenant Algernon P. LeC. Faught, gave evidence as to the regulations not being complied with, and said that no rules for the canteen were exhibited on the lower deck. No orders were given as to the time the canteen should be open for the sale of beer. The quantities of beer received were never entered in the gangway book. He was aware that about £10 had been transferred from the canteen banking account to the account standing in prisoner's name. He noticed an overdraft in prisoner's bank book. Prisoner produced a bank book, and witness said he could not find any overdraft after January 7th last.—The other charges are for negligently performing his duties as president of the canteen, for knowingly signing and producing a false statement of accounts, for permitting beer for the canteen to be taken on board without being entered in the gangway book, and for opening a banking account with public money without the sanction of the Admiralty. An unexpected incident happened when the court-martial was resumed after luncheon. It was stated that Mr. Jones, prisoner's solicitor, was ill, and it was feared he was suffering from measles. The president announced that to avoid the possibility of infection the Court would be adjourned until next day, when it would be resumed on board H.M.S. Forte, at Chatham. When the case was resumed at Chatham, Chief Petty Officer Landeryo, who was in charge of the canteen on the ship, stated that he received no acknowledgment from prisoner for the money passed over to him. Accounts were not kept during the whole time he was in time. They had never been audited by a committee of management, and only on one occasion was a statement of the accounts publicly exhibited on the ship. In cross-examination witness said he kept the accounts when he took over the management, and the reason that he suddenly ceased to do this was that he had too many other things to look after. He never complained of having to much to do. Evidence was also given by Thomas Earl, Secretary to the Circe canteen, who stated that no accounts were kept for twelve months from October, 1900. He spoke of this to the manager and to prisoner, and they both replied that it would be all right. Commander J. Knowles stated that he audited the canteen accounts of the "Circe" in December last, and he received a statement from prisoner as a correct statement of the accounts. There were no bills for beer supplied during the months of January and March of last year. He had to go to the bank to examine the canteen account. The accounts closed, and there was a balance of about £263.—The Court adjourned.

SENTENCE.

When the case was resumed the Deputy Judge Advocate asked prisoner whether he cared to give evidence himself. He replied in the negative, expressing the hope that the step, which he took on the advice of his solicitor, would not prejudice his case.

Prisoners written defence was read by his solicitor. It was submitted that none of the five charges against him had been proved. He contended that he took a great interest in the affairs of the canteen from its formation, not with standing that he was employed in arduous and continuous fishery duties in the North Sea. Proper rules were drawn up for the canteen and issued on board the ship, while a Committee was formed representing all branches of the service. He had no accountant officer for the safe custody of the money and to simplify the keeping of accounts he opened an account of the bank in his own name and paid the canteen money into it. He examined the canteen account kept by the Manager Brown, when it was started, and left it to him. He received favourable replies when he asked how the canteen was progressing. Every canteen account had been paid, and the final, closing left £22 to be divided among the ship's company. There were no outstanding liabilities whatever. As to the charge of failing to account for the money quarterly, prisoner contended that no such duty was imposed upon him by the regulations. He denied the third charge of producing a false account with the intention of deceiving Commander Knowles. He rendered every assistance at the audit. The account produced before the Court was not prepared by him, while the account he originally prepared and handed to the auditors did not appear to be in existence now. He was not aware he owed any money to the canteen at the time and no motive had been shown against him as to the charge of permitting beer to be taken on board without being entered. He submitted that that it was not his duty. All he had to do was to initial the gangway book, which he had done. The fifth charge, of opening a banking account with public money without sanction, did not affect him, he submitted, as he was not an accountant officer. The reason he left £300 in the bank at Harwich from the cheque he received from the Severn paymaster was the only way of providing for money to be sent to the wives of his crew. That money was duly forwarded, and it was not used for any private purpose. The expense of the cheques he bore personally after complaining of the manner in which he was placed under arrest, prisoner said he was proud of his history in the service. It had been his ambition to succeed and make a name for himself. Prisoner called the first manager of the "Circe canteen, Robert William Brown. Second yeoman of signals, who stated that rules were sent round to all caterers of messes on board the ship when the canteen was formed. A bonus of 6d. in the pound was declared just before witness gave up the management. He had never issued beer to any men under punishment, and the canteen was never opened for the issue of beer at sea.—The Court found prisoner guilty of the amended charges, and sentenced him to dismissal from the service.

BOMBAY AND THE CORONATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The time of universal rejoicing is drawing nearer and nearer, the 26th of June next, the rowning day of the King Emperor, I would, therefore humbly beg to hint that the Bombayites ought to be foremost in celebrating, the auspicious event with much eclat with such festivities and gaities as would eclipse all the previous ones, and these ought to be kept up for four days, observing the days as gala days. I remember, the grand display of fireworks, the splendid illumination and pompous triumphal arches that were raised, with the lighting of dark, obscure streets and lanes when our King Emperor sojourned amongst us as the Prince of Wales. Should not, then, on such a grand occasion as this the whole of our beautiful city, the first of the land, be from one end to the other "en fete,"; I trust with the unyeilding loyalty, Bombay has invariably evinced the enlightened leaders of our society will exert to their utmost to render the festive scenes surpassingly attractive and charming. The only drawback, I am afraid would be on account of the rainy season as at the end of the month of June the rains are usually heavy, and incessant. However, if some days before the advent of the monsoon season, say the beginning of June, could be possibly fixed, for the coronation rejoicings, all would go as merry as a marriage-bell.—Yours etc.

ARDESHIR C. BHANDUPOALA.

From the account of the last meeting at Allahabad, of the Queen Victoria (United Provinces) Memorial Fund, the Committee have evidently conceived the idea of combining the proposal for a statue of the late Queen Empress with that for a clock tower. Advertisements are to be inserted in the newspapers asking for competitive designs. The competition will no doubt give scope for originality, and the designs submitted, if they are not likely to be educative, may at least be deterrent to future generations: but it is to be hoped, says the "Pioneer" the matter will be carried no further. If Allahabad requires a clock tower, and the Committee think such a structure would form a suitable memorial to the late Queen-Empress, then let the tower be made; but if there is to be a statue of Victoria, don't let its effect be marred by this unhappy juxtaposition. The busy traveller through the twentieth century ought at least to be given the opportunity of pausing before the statue of the great Queen without its being suggested from overhead that he is wasting his time. Moreover, if there is to be a new clock tower, it ought to be in the city, for in the station there are already towers of sorts in plenty where a clock can be put up—though if Allahabad really was in earnest in its desire to be punctual, the clocks already in existence would be regulated with some approach to harmony. We firmly believe that if a clock tower were erected in the civil station, the one result would be to add another difficulty in the way of deciding when to start out for dinner. On the other hand, there is only one site where a Queen's statue ought to be erected in Allahabad, and that is where the band stand now is in the Alfred Park.

A MYSTERIOUS EPISODE.

AN INDIAN RACING REMINISCENCE.

It was at Meerut; and I had been sitting at my table writing, when I was called away for a few minutes On my return I found a note lying on my table open, undated—saying, "Dear B., meet me on the course at 5 a.m. to-morrow to try your pony. Yours, F.G."

Not a very strange message, perhaps, except for the fact that poor "F.G." had been dead for nearly two years. It was, in the days when Madames Blavatsky produced tea cups, at will from the Simla deodars, and I at once saw that I, too, had been signalled out for a "manifestation." I, a simple-minded Subaltern, unversed in occult knowledge, with no experience of the deeper mysteries, not in any way intimate with even one Mahatma, I had been selected—but why? It is true I had been in Thibet the previous year, and had been in some Lamaserais, but my journey had not been made for the purpose of studying the fundamental truths of Nature—but simply for sport. Perhaps some Mahatma has been struck by my ingenuous countenance and had vouchsafed this message to me. Perhaps he would employ me as a chela or a rupa or something. I was rather vague about esoteric Buddhism: but these names sounded mystical. Thus I pondered, wondering if it was not my duty to put myself into instant communication with the Society of Phsychical Research, and then my thoughts wandered to the approaching race meeting, and my ponies, and to-morrow morning's trial gallop, and then difficulties presented themselves.

"F. G." had been a sporting Vet, for whom I sometimes rode; but he had been a burly man, weighing at least 14 st.; how was this trial to take place? Would he bring a pony, or would he insist on riding one of mine? Then again, would he ride with his solid 14 stone up? Or would he appear in his astral spirit which presumably weighed nothing? What sort of idiotic trial was this? How could one bet on such uncertain facts? Then again, suppose I took no notice of the message, what then? Spooks are masterful and short-tempered folk and I might receive more unpleasant visitations. The situation was complicated.

"Sahib," it was the voice of my bearer—"Sahib," did you see the note I put on your table—I found it in your old portmanteau!—"Madras Mail."

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

HUNDREDS OF STUDENTS IMPRISONED.

A long statement, explaining in clear terms the character of the political agitation among Russian students, especially at Moscow, and notifying the punishment inflicted on the culprits, was published at St. Petersburg, on March 25, by the "Official Messenger." It sets forth that at the end of 1901, a movement hostile to the Government began among the students attending the higher colleges. The leaders of this movement no longer confined themselves, as they had done formerly, to demanding various reforms in the High School system, but endeavoured by speeches at prohibited meetings, by secret manifestoes, and by proclamations to draw the students at large into a political movement, openly declaring that the present form of Government must be altered. At the same time the leaders of the movement started an agitation in Society and among the workmen in large towns. In order to give vent to their views, the agitators organized street demonstrations in various towns.

Demonstrations of this kind took place at Moscow on February 22nd and March 2nd. Before and during these demonstrations there were arrested altogether 852 persons who either prepared the demonstrations, took part in them or were liable to punishment on account of their political views. It was at first intended to deport all those arrested to remote parts of the Empire where they were to live for some time under police supervision. The Czar, however, gave orders that only the ringleaders should be banished to the Government of Irkutsk, while the remainder should be punished with from three to six months' imprisonment. Ninety-five persons were accordingly exiled to the Government of Irkutsk for periods ranging from two to five years; 537 were punished with from three to six months' imprisonment; and six were placed under police supervision for a year in localities where their parents or relatives resided. In the case of fourteen persons the prosecution was withdrawn.

Among those implicated were 537 students of the University of Moscow, 53 students of different Moscow High Schools and institutes, 55 girl students attending different courses of education, and 34 persons of different positions, among whom were several women. Most of those sentenced to imprisonment will serve their terms at Archangel.

THE GRACES OF LIFE.

Madame Sara Grand was to have delivered a lecture to the members of the London Board Mistresses' Union, but at the last moment she was, through illness, prevented from keeping her engagement. This was a disappointment to many people. But Miss d'Esterre Keeling came courageously to the front, and not only lectured instead of Madame Grand, but lectured on the very subject she had chosen, "Women, and the Graces of Life." Miss d'Esterre Keeling began by regretting that such was the title. It made it at once a sex question. Why limit the graces to women? It was not derogatory to men to be gracious. She had looked up the meaning of "grace" in Ogilve's dictionary, and she had found, "elegance with dignity." That is how it should be. It should not be dissociated from strength and efficacy, though, indeed, it was too often found combined with inefficacy. Neither was virtue always found with grace, but rather and there was the authority of Butler to support the contention, grace had been on occasions prohibitive to virtue. The man most women admired was Sir Philip Sidney—grace and valour; the woman most men admired, Grace Darling—grace and goodness. These were the qualities that should go hand in hand.

There was also, she said, a danger of over-doing grace, of making it of too much importance in life. For after all it should be considered as an ornamentation in life, and should not be used to excess. In some cases it should even be entirely cast aside. France had had to do this. Its graces had to be scattered to the winds: it was not with them that the oppressors could be overthrown, and the Bastille razed to the ground. Then, taking up the complaint so often heard that the gentlemen of today had not the graces of the gentlemen of a past generation, but that they had sacrificed grace to strength, she quoted an instance in the life of the very charming Lady Sarah Lennox, who as Lady Sarah Bunbury, had been painted by Reynolds sacrificing to the Graces and Johnson's criticism that Lady Sarah was glorious, but she could never have sacrificed to the graces: he remembered her playing cricket, at Brighton: and Miss Elizabeth Montgomerie, too, the beautiful Irish woman, afterwards Mrs. Luke Gardiner, who, being bored beyond measure listening to a debate in the House, called out from the ladies' gallery, "Luke, when will I send the carriage to you." These two examples showed that the women of the past were not so whollygiven up to the perfection of grace as we were too often led to believe.

Again, it was often brought against the "Women's Rights" women that they entirely dispensed with the graces of life, but with Lady Mary Wortley Montagu at their head they need not fear that criticism. Finally, she refused to deny grace to men, though, indeed, we did all we could to make them devoid of this virtue, and yet a graceless man was ten times wverse than a graceless woman. She could forgive it in a woman, but in a man—never.

GREAT FIRE IN SYDNEY.

THEATRE DESTROYED.

A YOUNG WOMAN KILLED.

On March 23rd, Her Majesty's Theatre, in Pitt-street, Sydney, was burnt out and the celebrated play of "Ben Hur," which began with a blaze of success, ended in a blaze of disaster. Fortunately the outbreak occurred at a time when the great theatre was empty. The spread of the flames was amazingly rapid, and in a brief space after the fire was discovered the whole of the theatre was in flames. The fire raged for an hour, and destroyed the theatre, but its spread to other buildings of the crowded block was prevented by an effective turnout of the brigade, aided by a splendid force of water. The saddest feature of the fire is the death of a young woman, a domestic servant employed in a building at the rear of the theatre, who was buried by the falling wall. Other features of the disaster are that three firemen are slightly injured; that a loss of about £35,000 has been sustained; that the leading play-house of Sydney has been demolished; and that 500 people engaged in the production of "Ben Hur" have been thrown out of employment. On either side of the theatre is an hotel, and people living in these places were suddenly roused, and made for the lower portions of the hotels without delay. In a remarkably quick time the hotel employes and lodgers were on the pavement in all stages of undress, and the sidewalk was littered with a miscellaneous assortment of luggage and articles which had been snatched up and carried away as bedrooms were hurriedly vacated. The fire raged at a time when few persons were about, but during the day thousands of people congregated in Market and Pitt streets. There was little for them to see, however, as the street frontages afforded no indication of the ruin and devastation that lay behind.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The recent boat-race between the Light and Dark Blues was the 59th contest of the series. Although the first race came off in 1829, for some years the event was not an annual one, the second encounter between crews of the two Universities not having been arranged until 1836, and thereafter for twenty years the race was at irregular intervals. In one year, 1849, there were two races rowed; and the first of the annual races was that of 1856. It is well to remember in these days of betting and gambling that the boat-race is one of the few of which it can be said that no sordid motive enters into it, that every man is doing his utmost, and that no suspicion of unsports, manlike gambling has touched it. In the early years the course selected was from Westminster to Putney, but Putney to Mortlake has been the cours usually rowed since 1845, the change having been made owing to the crowded condition of the river below Putney. So far, on the total of 58 races yet rowed Oxford are nine gains ahead.

For the first time in the history of the boatrace, St. Paul's School this year counts an old boy in each of the University crews. Paulines may well consider this a creditable thing. For the school not only does its rowing under considerable difficulties, but has only taken its place among the rowing schools at a comparatively recent date. Old schoolfellows of Adams and Drysdale are especially gratified to know that the two men are both of them very promising oars, and no one would be surprised to hear of Drysdale whose sculling is as good as his rowing, carrying off the Diamond Sculls at Henley at some future time, as he has already carried off the Colquhoun's at Cambridge.

Captain Nott-Bower, who has just been appointed City Commissioner of Police, is a son of the late Dr. J. Bower, and grandson of General Sir William Nott, who was awarded the Freedom of the City in 1843. He is 52 years of age, and was educated at Cheltenham and Sandhurst. He subsequently served in the Army, the Royal Irish Constabulary, and as Chief Constable of Leeds. In October, 1881, he was appointed Head Constable of Liverpool, and he has thus for 20 years commanded the largest city police force in the country (1,827 men). During that service he has obtained a thorough knowledge of police administration on an extensive scale. He has been constantly responsible for the control of great crowds, and for the regulation of traffic, under varying conditions, such as Royal receptions, embarkations of troops, dock strikes, etc. After the strike of the Dublin Metropolitan Police some years ago he was requested to draw up a scheme for the reorganization of that force, which was adopted by the Irish Government, and has worked satisfactorily ever since. He has frequently been called to give evidence before Royal, Parliamentary, and Departmental Commissions with regard to matters of police. He received high testimonials from the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, the Watch Committee of that City, Mr. Justice Wills, Mr. Justice Grantham, and others of the Judges.

Captain Nott-Bower has given his help and influence to temperance and other movements for the elevation of the poorer classes. He made a very remarkable statement on one occasion with reference to the appalling amount of Saturday-night drinking in Liverpool. It was to the effect that if the money spent in the public-houses on that single evening of the week were only spent on the necessaries of life the ordinary stocks of the grocers and bakers and provision dealers in the city would not be able to supply the demands that would be made upon them. This indicates something of the amount of starvation that is occasioned by the vice of intemperance, according to the experience of a man who, from the position he has held, is well able to form an accurate opinion on the matter.

The other is the case of a young man who had involved himself in debt, and went to the Colossus for assistance. "How much do you owe?" A sum was named. "Is that all?" That was all! A cheque for the amount was written out. "Be ready to leave for the North to-morrow, and see me for your appointment." The young fellow left happy, but in the morning there was another story. In his dread of stating an amount which to him seemed large, he had not named the true sum of his indebtedness, and had spent the afternoon trying to raise the extra money from Mr. Rhodes's own friends on the strength of the appointment he was to receive. "It won't do," was the unexpected reply he received in the morning. "I asked you a question, and you gave me a wrong answer. You are no use to me. Good day."

There are in London three societies representing, roughly speaking, the English, French, and German barbers resident in the Metropolis. To each of these there has long been attached a voluntary school for the teaching, after business hours, of young men, emerging from their apprenticeship and desirous of becoming something more than mere shavers and haircutters. Recently the Guild, encouraged by the State aid of technical education, had, under the ægis of the London County Council, also set up a technical class at the Polytechnic for youths intending to follow the trade. The Barbers' Company, which was never rich, and whose small endowments, mostly modern, were strictly allocated by the pious founders, has subscribed towards the provision of a practical instructor for this class, and, beside loaning its hall to the Guild for its annual meetings, has otherwise shown sympathy with its work.

It need not occasion surprise to hear, on the authority of a Jewish correspondent, that the personnel of the Commission to inquire into the question of alien immigration does not inspire complete confidence in the Jewish community. It is pointed out that the Commission contains two strong advocates of restrictive legislation in Major Evans Gordon and Mr. Norman, and only one opponent of the movement in Lord Rothschild. The appointment, however, of Mr. Vallance, with whom as clerk of the Whitechapel Board of Guardians charitable Jews have co-operated in the most friendly spirit, meets with warm approval. The pro-alien case will be largely in the hands of the Jewish Board of Deputies, who have been for some time collecting evidence on the subject, and so the inquiry does not find them unprepared.

The Bank of England seems to have been entirely untroubled by the forger for more than the first sixty years of its existence. A linen draper of Stafford is credited—or debited, perhaps, it should be—with the first use of spurious bank notes, and the history of his crime seems to bear out the wisdom, in getting at the origin of crimes of this kind, of putting the question: "Who is she?" This linen draper, Richard Vaughan by name, had a sweetheart whom he was anxious to marry, and upon whom, in order to prove his eligibility, he bestowed a roll of crisp new Bank of England notes, all of which were forgeries. If Vaughan could have managed to produce these all by himself they would probably all have passed muster. he had, however, to employ engravers, and one of them communicated his suspicions to the authorities. The enterprising Benedict was hanged, but he left behind him an idea that a good many people were ready enough to take up, notwithstanding his hanging. From that day to this forgers have been more or less busily employed. "The Bank prosecutions," says a writer of 1820, "are increasing at a frightful rate. At the April Sessions there were more than forty under capital charges; and though only a fortnight has elapsed, the number at the present session is twenty."

It is a curious fact that a nephew of the old and highly confidential official—Abraham Newland, chief cashier of the Bank of England for many years—inflicted upon the Bank the greatest loss by fraud it ever experienced at one time. He managed to appropriate no less than £320,000, and he was acquitted only by a blunder of the Bank counsel. This worthy had the distinction of reducing the Bank dividend for the year 1803 by just one-half. He cleared £300,000 out of the Bank. His uncle, Abraham, served the institution for five-and-twenty years, and managed to leave behind a fortune of £200,000. In the Guildhall Museum there is a portrait of this prince of cashiers, together with his violin and the original manuscript of a popular song of which he was made the subject in his day.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub twakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, is oftens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywh

"M. A. P." IN THE BOUDOIR.

ONCE upon a time (writes "A Society Butterfly") there existed a garment called a mantle. But we moderns will have none of these things. Our shoulder-coverings are styled coats, cloaks and capes. And in the summer, nothing of the sort may be worn, save and except as a carriage wrap, ruffles being the rule for day wear, even in a chilly May or a rainy June. These carriage cloaks, however, are tempting enough in all conscience. At an ultra smart shop, I was shown a long, cleverly cut coat, shaped to the figure at the back and hanging loose in front. It was partly of black taffeta, with many folds of accordion-pleated black chiffon. The sleeves were bell-shaped—of course—and very full and large. There was a sort of flounce of taffeta round the edge of the coat the silk cut out in patterns, sewn over with black thread, an open-work arrangement the French call a jour.

Our old friends the Medici collar or the storm collar are no more seen; and doubtless out of deference to the new low down style of hair-dressing these coats and cloaks are cut rather open in the neck and denuded of any sort or kind of aggressive collar. But they have one all the same—a wide deep affair coming well over the shoulders and either square or pointed at the back. The taffeta cloak under discussion had a collar of Irish lace, which gave the necessary touch of whiteness and was a marvel of intricate workmanship. Indeed nearly every cloak both for day and evening wear had a collar or trimmings of Irish lace. Worth of Paris is using this hand-made lace in great quantities and it seems—oddly enough—to have caught the fancy of Frenchwomen before it was discovered in these islands. The price of this coat was £47.

Ruffles will be our next necessity; and they are more beautiful and dearer than ever. One creamy affair had long ends of ribbon hanging in the front. But such ribbon! Sash-width, of palest yellow, covered with flowers—pink, blue, mauve, with green leaves, the flowers looking more as if they were painted than woven. At the end of each piece of ribbon were fastened two paste ornaments in old-fashioned design, which served the double purpose of weights to fix the ruffle, and an artistic finish. The price of this thing of beauty was £11, but clever fingers could make a colourable imitation of it at home. Another attractive ruffle was in black and white net, with long fluffy ends, and a cunning arrangement of white tulle, next the face. These ruffles are not the round, boa-like things we know so well. They are made flat, with frills of lace, one over the other, turning downwards, with due regard to the low-lying coil of hair. The black and white ruffle was £7, but home manufacture might reduce it to £2.

St. Patrick's Day has passed and gone, and was celebrated with much friendliness in London. The flat-race season opened at Lincoln. Among hostesses of the week were Lady Wimborne, Mrs. Adair, and Mrs. Edward Sassoon; and on Saturday the Boat Race was lost and won.

Lady Norreys has left London for the country. She was Miss Rose Rivezsdale Glyn, and is sister to Lord Wolverton. Her marriage to Lord Norreys, who is son and heir to Lord Abingdon, took place in 1885, and her only daughter is now sixteen years old. Though Lady Norreys is a very pretty and smart-looking woman, she is more noted as a wit than as a beauty. She is the life and soul of country house parties, and an ever-welcome guest in the best London drawing-rooms. Some of her amusing speeches become familiar quotations; for example, her famous remark at the beginning of the bicycle craze: "Don't go near Battersea Park, it is simply crawling with woman."

Lady Grosvenor has returned to Saighton Grange, Chester. She was Lady Sibell Lumley, daughter of a former Lord Scarborough, and when very young married the late Lord Grosvenor; father of the young Duke of Westminster, Lady Shaftesbury, etc. Her present husband is, as everyone knows, Mr. George Wyndham, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and it is an open secret that her marriage with him was a romantic love match. Lady Grosvenor's beauty is of the picturesque order, and the effect is assisted by the style of dress she has made her own. The materials chosen are of the artistic sort, such as velvet, soft silk or "crepe de Chine;" much beautiful old lace is used as trimming, and also to form a fichu arrangement which she wears both by day and evening. A string of fine pearls finishes the costume, whether it is a simple frock for morning wear or a splendid dress to be worn at Court.

Lady Grosvenor was one of the first Society women to discover that rich, antique lace and priceless pearls could—by clever touches—be suitably wedded to the simplest serge or cotton gown. This lady has many interests in life. She is charitable not so much as a smart bazaar promoter—but in the spirit of self-denial, as shown by lending her house in Park Lane for committee meetings, and by visiting the sick and suffering in the East-end. Gardening is her favourite amusement, and the gardens at Saighton Grange, her place near Chester, bear witness to both taste and knowledge.

Sir Robert and Lady Frances Gresley have returned to Drakelowe, their place near Burton-on-Trent. Lady Gresley was Lady Frances Spencer-Churchill, daughter of Lady Blandford, and sister to the Duke of Marlborough. Her marriage was one of pure affection; and husband, children, and home, mean more to her than the social competition of London. Sir Robert—known as "Robin" to his many friends—is a fine shot, a favourite in Society, and a good fellow all round. His baronetcy is one of the oldest in the kingdom.

The world of modistes may be roughly divided into those who recommend their goods by saying, wears it this "Every-body season," and those who tell you that "Nobody has seen this yet." The latter is Miss Marie Hugo's plan, and, as she copies no model, and follows no one fashion leader, her goods have a distinctive cachet of their own. Her black velvet stole, slightly shaped at the neck, and trimmed at intervals by jabotz of lace; was designed by herself, and supplies the something over the dress that one needs in London even on the hottest days. She is very happy in her floral arrangements, and a pale mauve toque wreathed with violets tied at the back in a large Louis XV bow had quite a Watteau-like effect.

Another and a very flat toque had a crown of ground ivy leaves, and a brim of pale pink wisteria but the prettiest hat on view was of pink and mouse-coloured straw veiled with ecru lace, over which were trained—no other word applies—sprays of field daisies in the bud. A real old-fashioned "mushroom" hat in water blue straw, carelessly sprinkled with forget-me-nots—leaves, buds and flowers—seemed suddenly to turn March into June, so eloquently did it speak of the river. As the season advances, Miss Hugo contemplates showing some real cottage bonnets—and no more becoming frame to a fair young face has ever been devised—as well as some rougher headgear for beach and moorland use. But each new hat will be unlike the last. She designs and makes her own shapes, and she scorns repetition—although she has occasionally to condescend to it!

A favourite fallacy of the moment is the assertion that everything beautiful and artistic comes from Paris. But no one who saw the Exhibition of Irish Industries in Arlington Street, could deny the exquisite taste and delicate handiwork shown in these home products from the Emerald Isle.

Lady Aberdeen's stall was a centre of interest. Here Irish lace appeared in large quantities, and in the most dainty and delicate of designs. Tambour lace hails from Limerick; point lace from Kenmare, and Carrickmacross guipure—perhaps the loveliest of all—from the Convent of Poor Clares, Kenmare. A life-size wax doll, with a smiling, amusingly self-satisfied face, was draped in a shawl of Carrickmacross lace, beautiful in pattern and perfect in workmanship, priced at £50. We are at present on courtly schemes intent, and this lovely lace suggested an ideal trimming for a Court train.

Lady Lucan's stall seemed loaded with covetable wares. The tweeds and homespuns are woven by peasantry in the Castlebar district; the spinning and weaving done entirely by hand, and the dyes obtained from vegetable products of the district, such as leaves, etc Emigration among the Donegal people has lessened in a marked degree since this industry was first started in 1891. Smart Society takes considerable interest in the furtherance of these native manufactures; and at Mrs. Adair's cottillon, given last week in Curzon Street, some of the cottillon, presents consisted of lengths of Donegal friezes and homespuns, bought earlier in the day, as the sale in Arlington Street.

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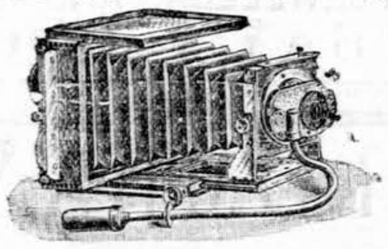

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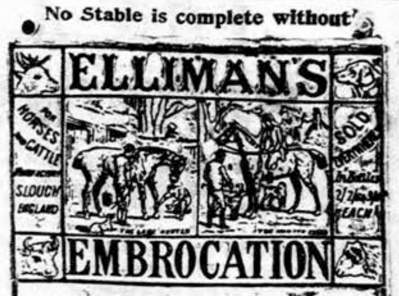

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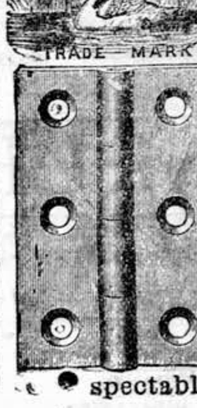

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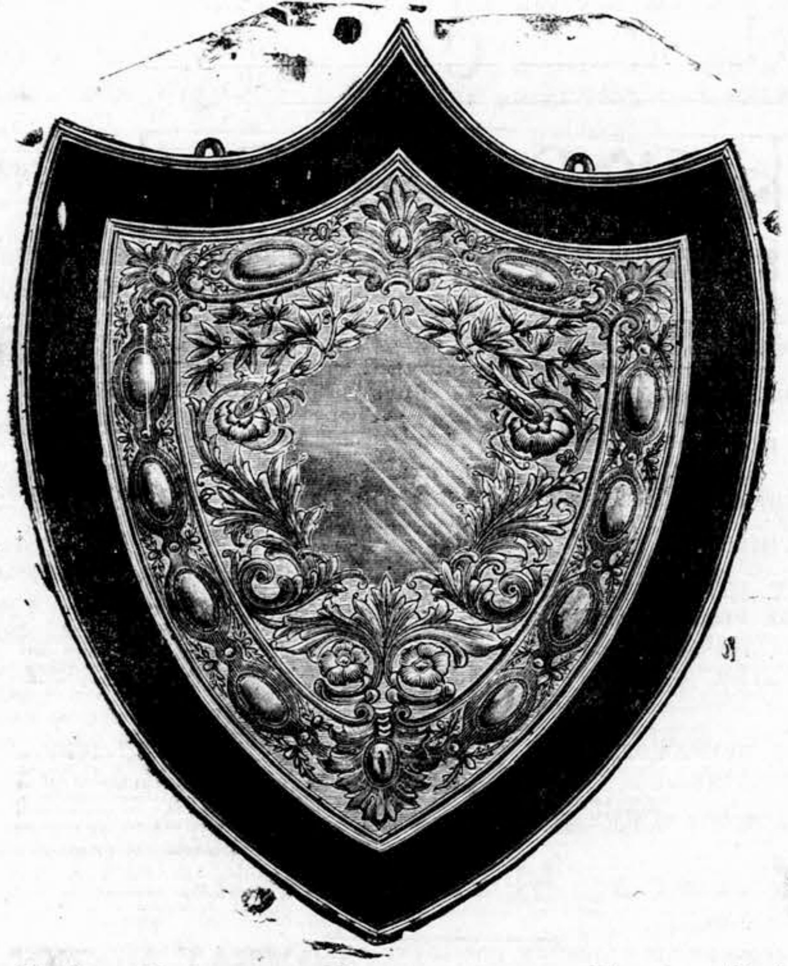

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